CRUSHED HORSE FOOD..... Rs. 4-12-0 per cwt.
CRUSHED BARLEY..... .. 4-12-0 ..
CRUSHED OATS .... 7-0-0 ..
BRAN .... 3-8-0 ..
and all other SORTS OF FORAGE can be had at the Cheapest Rates.—
THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,450—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 6 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	11th Jan.
* ORIENTAL	5281	F. N. Tillard	18th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	8198	J. R. Lendon	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6987	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6987	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 307-8.	Rs. 155.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* S. S. MORAVIA	Mecozzi	3,506	in January 1902
* S. S. INDIA	....	2,950	in February 1902.

* Will not carry passengers.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,155	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's and no Return voyage [illegible] Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,813	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st December, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Jan., 1902.
Duca BALDUINO	4,580	O. Cuneaps	15th Feb., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	2840	....	27th January, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Montano	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	....	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Montano	26th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets		
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	505	707-8	908	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE ..... 1st Class Rs. 500
" " ..... 2nd " " 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BERMUDA, Tons 5,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 2 annas each. Apply to "——," care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any other (weather permitting).

FOR MARMAGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 15th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]RA	4,255	Negre	16th Jan., 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

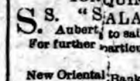
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on THURSDAY, 9th January, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 7th January, 1902.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Ramparet Row, Bombay, 27th December, 1901.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Wales Charged extra	10/8
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for Investment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market. Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN., etc. supplied

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OUT-DOOR GAMES.
CRICKET, TENNIS, FOOT BALL,
POLO, GOLF, HOCKEY,
RACQUETS, FIVES,
CROQUET.
GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.
ALL REQUISITES AT
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
IN INDIA.
Also a New and Select range of
CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES,
SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c.
and every other
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.
Inspection of
NEW GOODS
INVITED.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to—M. NAGAR V. C. Works Ranchat, Berar.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

WILL GIVE
PRIZE TICKETS FREE OF COST
Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)
Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.
UP TO THE 5TH OF JANUARY 1902.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do.	" 100	"	200
2 Do.	" 75	"	150
4 Do.	" 50	"	200
10 Do.	" 25	"	250
100 Do.	" 10	"	1,000
200 Do.	" 5	"	1,000
200 Do.	" 1	"	200
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 11th January, 1902 ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.P. system.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.
MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

LADIES' PREMIER BICYCLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES:—

CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,

CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6	Model "Kangaroo"	150	275
2	" "Popular"	165	300
3	" "H"	165	300
3	" "G"	190	330
6	" "Kohinoor"	200	360
2	" "Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.
Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.
THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.
MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST
"INDIAN TOBACCO"
WITHOUT PAPER.
THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES
EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.
"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.
Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.
Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.
Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.
Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Appasito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.
Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.
Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,

MR. HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Co.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
H. M. S. IRRESPONSIBLE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7TH.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
to be followed by a
GRAND VARIETY CONCERT
BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Chartered S. S. "CLIO," from TRIESTE via KARACHI are hereby informed of her arrival and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, at the Victoria Dock, No. 9 Berth.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within 7 days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.
No Surveys can be allowed after the 7 days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.
E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
H.M.S. IRRESPONSIBLE!

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.

TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS of the above institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of APRIL next. Particulars will be found in the programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of Four Annas by the PRINCIPAL. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, 6th February, 1902.
Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.
N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
H.M.S. IRRESPONSIBLE!

JAIRAM MILLS (LIMITED).
FIRE LOSS OF 19TH NOVEMBER, 1901.
SALE OF SALVAGE.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, Steel and Brass in the Salvage of the Machinery and Accessories from the above Fire, and the Cast Iron in the Salvage of the Buildings. The property is on view at the Mill, D'Lisle Road, Parel, and particulars and forms of Tender may be obtained from the Undersigned. The Salvage purchased must be removed within two months from the date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders (on the prescribed form) must be sent in to the Office of the Secretaries, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 13 Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, before noon on THURSDAY, the 16th January, 1902, accompanied by a deposit of Three Thousand Rupees which will be returned if the Tender should not be accepted. The Sellers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.
FERGUSON & IRVINE,
Secretaries.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, Adjusters.
Bombay, 4th January, 1902.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
H.M.S. IRRESPONSIBLE!

WANTED £75
A CORONATION ODE
BY A BRITISH POET.

THE Publishers of "GOOD WORDS" will pay 3 CASH PRIZES of £50, £15 and £10 respectively, for the 3 best ODES ON THE CORONATION, received by APRIL 30th, 1902, at their office 15, TAVISTOCK St., COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.
£75 ENGLAND.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
H.M.S. IRRESPONSIBLE!

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS!

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
H.M.S. IRRESPONSIBLE!

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

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40 Horse Power Horizontal compound condencing engine with single flue Horizontal Boiler. Rolling Machines, C.I. Rollers. Planing Machine. Drag Bench. Milling and Coin cleaning Machines, Lathes, Stamping and Punching Machines. Single and Double Pulley Blocks, Double acting Pump, Leather Belting, Wrought Iron Pipes, etc., etc.
The whole of the above Machinery is at Baroda and particulars and descriptions can be obtained and the Machinery viewed at any time on application to the Chief Engineer.
Offers for the whole or any part will be considered.
GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.
Baroda, 23rd December, 1901.

IN THE MATTER OF
THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Trustees for Debenture holders of the above Company propose under powers vested in them by the Deed of Trust, dated the 19th day of August, 1896, to SELL the property comprised in the Deed and consisting of the above Company's Land, Spinning Mill, Buildings Boilers, Engine and Machinery.
The property is situate at Sewree. The land is held on a lease for 999 years and contains an area of 30,000 sq. yards or thereabouts.
Offers for purchase should be sent in writing to the registered office of the Company at No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort, before the 15th day of January, 1902, addressed to Mr. GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL for himself and the other Trustees. Application should also be made to him during office hours, if required, for detailed particulars of the property to be sold, and for the conditions of sale.
The property can be inspected on a written permit from Mr. G. G. Teizpal to be obtained at the above address.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.—Dated the 4th day of December, 1901.
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEIZPAL,
NARANJEE DWARKADAS,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
Trustees for Debenture holders,
BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING Co. Ld.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.
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Store-Keeper, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, 24th December, 1901.

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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 415 OF 1900.
JOHN FELIX DE OLIVEIRA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
SUMSOODIN HAJI EBRAHIM PENKER, JAGMOHUNDAS CHHAILDAS MERCHANT, NUSSERWANJI EDULJI BOTTLEWALLA .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1901, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in three lots as under, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and each of the abovenamed Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

LOT NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Vazawadi in Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, called Khurivadi otherwise known as Lotenwadi, admeasuring 1231 square yards or thereabouts with the Bungalow, Stables, Chawls, hereditaments and premises standing or built thereon, and also with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker thereon, facing Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West side thereof and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 317 and New No. 1031, and Old Survey No. 2-2A, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under G Ward No. 1474 (1) and (2) (3) and (4) 1975, and Street No. 302, 302A, 302B, and 302C, and 303, and bounded on the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road, on the West by the property of Memon Noor Mahomed Haji Siddick Essa, on the North by the Vazawadi Road, and on the South by the property of Goolam Hoosein Mohideen Penker. LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground called "Ghorbhat" Oart together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, and also with any building erected thereon, or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Sumsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 3653 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 494, New No. 4332, Old Survey No. 91, New Survey No. 3-134, Municipal Ward Nos. 5710, 5711, 5712, (1) and 5712 (2) Street Nos. 186, 187, 188 and 188A, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Panchya Bowla, on the South by the property of Wishwanath Waljl, on the West by the Lady Jamsetji Road and on the North by the public passage.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land or ground consisting of an Oart called or known by the name of "Wanta" together with any buildings erected thereon or purchased or improvements made by the first Defendant Samsoodin Haji Ebrahim Penker, situate lying and being at Upper Mahim without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 16,577 square yards or thereabouts, as stated in the instrument of mortgage, or 13,577 square yards as stated in the Collector's bills, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103, new No. 3,664, old Survey No. 155, new Survey No. 1-143, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5578-79 and Street Nos. 151-55 together with messuages, tenements and Bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 5674, 5679 and 5680 and Street Nos. 154, 155, and 156 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by public passage on or towards the West by the property of Sooraram Hoolaji, on or towards the South by the Oart of Rev. D'Souza, Moroiker.
All the properties mentioned in the aforesaid three lots are now in the possession of the Receiver appointed by the Court.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DAPHTARY and FERREIRA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 103, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of November, 1901.
A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner

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For 2 Years.....5½	
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Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH,—
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000
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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
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RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 9,610,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Manager.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
2, Esplanade Road Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Agent

GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.,
GORAKHPUR.
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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.
LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO
THE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM,
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay, that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (Inspection invited.)
Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for QUALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS cannot be surpassed.
SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

FIRE APPLIANCES.
MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphiestone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.
ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS ON 7TH JANUARY. For Prospectus apply to
SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS ON 7TH JANUARY, by which date it is hoped that the NEW LADY SUPERINTENDENT will have arrived from ENGLAND. For Prospectus apply to
SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs. a.
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3 0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2 8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1 6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2 0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0 8
The curious career of Roderick Campbell. By Jean N. Mellwraith	1 6
Sir Hector. By Robert Mackray	1 6
The Lord of the Sea. By M. P. Shiel	1 6

PAPER COVERS.

A Social Pretender. by Winifred Graham ...	0 12
The Real Christian, by Lucas Cleeve	0 12
V. R. I. Her Life and Empire, by the Duke of Argyll	0 12
The Lovely Mrs. Pemberton, by Florence Warden	0 12
The Old Knowledge, by Stephen Gwynn ...	0 12
In the Blood, by William S. Walker	0 12
The Thirteen Evenings, by George Bartram ...	0 12
The Tory Lover, by S. O. Towett	0 12
The making of a Marchioness, by F.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

H.M.S. "IRRESPONSIBLE"

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of landed property at Byculla, opposite the Railway Station, which was advertised to take place on SATURDAY the 4th instant, has been POSTPONED until further intimation.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, tables, cupboard almira, dressing and wash-hand tables, side-board, easy chairs, etc.

17 oleograps representing hunting scenes, views and figures in substantial frames.

15 Musical boxes, new, of 6 and 8 Hindustani tunes.

1 B.L., C.F. D.B. gun by Reilly, in good condition.

1 S.B. Henry's Martini Express, 450 bore rifle.

The property of a gentleman:—Blackwood low chairs, two-seater ottoman, flower pot stands, book stand, teakwood tea-poys, set of easy chairs, side and writing tables, reclining chairs with cushion, cook case, hanging punkha, book stand, beatwood rocking chair, horizontal gymnastic bar, bird cage, wire-folding cot, etc.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay—Indian silk jackets and vests, white jackets, steel trunks, English solid leather portmanteau, leather Gladstone bags, tiffin baskets, Eastman's pocket filter, leather writing case, books, etc.

Sir order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Meggi Govindji.

563 D. S. 2152-41—3 cases white drills ex "Hispania."
563 D. S. 2158-59—2 cases white drills ex "City of Delhi."

AT 2 P.M.

A few second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 French polished office-shigram.

1 dashlessated brougham

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT 13TH CAMA-TIPOOBA STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Tukka Asia, the sole partner of Messrs. Krishna Pitta and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Hajee Meya bin Ibrahim Khote, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of March, 1896, the following properties, viz.:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at 13th Camathipoora Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62 and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2383, new No. 6014 old Survey No. 7-2528, and new Survey No. 8373, and assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 2064, and Street Nos. 32-40, and bounded on the east by the property hereinafter firstly described, on the west by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jasoo Thakoorjee, on the north by the 13th Camathipoora Street, aforesaid, and on the south by the Government vacant ground.

Secondly.—All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at 13th Camathipoora Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 62 and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2384, new No. 6013 old Survey No. 7-2528, and new Survey No. 8374, and assessed by the Municipality under E ward No. 2064, and Street Nos. 32-40, and bounded on the east by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the west by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jasoo Thakoorjee, on the north by the 13th Camathipoora Street, and on the south by the Government ground, and which both the premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Khursedji D. Sheof, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1902.

STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Bombay mails of 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 3-8= plus 3-16
3 per cent. Reduced	100 1-2 = plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	94 3-16 = plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London	29 1-8 = plus 1-4
Do. New York	56 1-8 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12 = + 2
Do. New York	4 90 7-8= plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent.	= unchanged
" Short London Bills 3 1-8	= "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8	= "
Extra Bills on Madras, Rs. 20,000	at Is. 4 1-32d.
Silver in Bombay	£250,000
Gold do.	£10,000

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 64,000 bales. Spot 4 17-32—1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

	Jan.	Jan.-Feb	March	June-July
	4·28	4·27	4·27	4·28 (1)

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	55,000	bales.
Do. last year	31,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Do. to Continent	Nil	"
Mid-Uplands	8 7-16	"
Futures, month of April	7·97—14	
Do do. July	8·05—14	

Rapeseed Brown 39 3-8, Jan.-Feb. sellers easier.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	63,000
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" for exportation	3,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	115,500
" Actual exports	16,000
" Week's imports	338,000
" Stock	825,000
Surats week's sales	300
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" for exportation	200
" Amount forwarded to consumers	100
" Actual exports	200
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	280,000
" Indian	1,000
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	295,000
" Exports to Great Britain	96,000
" Continent	105,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,080,000
Do. at Interior Ports	670,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, the 3rd January 1902 :—

Cotton	16,592 bales
Wheat	9,608 cwts.
Linseed	290 "
Rapeseed	3,749 "
Gingellyseed	12,037 "
Poppyseed	220 "
Groundnuts	750 "
Castorseed	2,442 "
Rice	4,145 "
Myrabolams	6,404 "
Cottonseed	8,279 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 4.

EXCHANGE.—There is little doing in this market to-day. The tone is steady, and the only alteration to report is that Bank Demand is not going at 1s. 4 1-16d. We quote.—

Bank T. T.	1s 4 1-32d
Do. Demand	1s-4 1-32d
3 months' sight credits	1s-4 1-4d
Do. Usances	170 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	138
Do. Shanghai	186 1-2
Do. Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 96 for the near settlement, declined to 95-14 and closes at 95-15 with a fair business passing.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at 1252 1-2 cum dividend and Petits have advanced to 1520.

FREIGHT.—This market remains quiet with few transactions reported. A small business has been done for Hull at 15s. 3d. January shipment and rates have been made at 15s. Havre, January and Ms. 6d. Antwerp, February.

SEEDS.—Gingelly seed is easier with more disposition shown by dealers to sell. Linseed is quiet at Rs. 2-9 ready and Rs. 8-7 April May. Rapeseed is also quieter and a shade lower in prices. Other descriptions are unchanged with nothing doing.

COTTON.—The market is quieter to-day with quotations Rs. 1 to 2 lower, owing to heavy receipts and buyers withdrawing. The Satta market is also easier with very little business reported.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	165	158	...	January 25th
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	167	160	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	163	161	...	"
[illegible] M.-G.	180	174	...	"
[illegible]sh M.-G.	...	168	...	"
Jalgaon do.	...	170	...	"
Akola do.				
Khamgaum do.	183	177	...	"
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	204	...	202	15-25 March.
Bhownagar (M.-G.)	...	...	174	25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	190	"
Westerns	...	...	182	"
Damangaum and Pool-gaum	182	176	...	January

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 5.

Sunday—Pressure has risen in the greater part of Northern and North-Western India and has been steady or has fallen slightly over Baluchistan and Persia. Small depression still exists over Berar and second small depression appeared near Sutna. The latter has given occasional few drops of rain to Gaya, Bendras, Hoshungabad, Jubbulpore and Hazaribagh, but the former has given no rain. Weather is unsettled on the Madras Coast, where the wind shifted towards the east and strengthened considerably. Rain has continued over South Peninsula, Cuddalore reporting 2·03 inches, Trevandrum and Coimbatore about 1·00 inches and Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly Wellington and Negapatam light to moderate showers. There has been no rain or snow in Persia, Baluchistan or Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in Sind, Berar, Cutch, Kathiawar, and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar, Calicut and Coimbatore. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Bhavnagar, Malegaon and Masulipatam, southerly at Amraoti and north-easterly to south-easterly at most other stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Nagpatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa, Indor Veraval, Surat, Malegaon, Poona and Ahmednagar and 0° to 11° in defect at Colombatore and Trichinopoly. The minimum is 6° to 10° in defect at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Jeypore, Karachi, Jacobabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra and Sirsa. Tee maximum temperature varied from 93° at Malegaon to 69° at Delhi and the minimum from 33° at Jacobabad to 74° at Masulipatam.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency and at Goa and Belgaum.

Heavy rain amounting to about four inches has again fallen at Negapatam, about three-quarters of an inch at Trichinopoly and light showers at Colmbatore.

Weather continues slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. A low pressure area has appeared over Berar, but it is of little or no importance.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDO-BRITISH CONCERT.

As will be seen in another column, the Annual Indo-British Concert will be held in the Town Hall on the afternoon of the 14th instant. As this is probably the last concert to be organised in Bombay by Mrs. Candy, we feel sure that the public will come forward in appreciation of the efforts made in support of the Indo-British Institution, and that few seats will be left vacant in the Hall on the 14th when an attractive programme will be offered.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 8-24m., 10-12s. Low water, 1-50m. 2-4s.
High Court, re-opens.
Execution, County Jail.
Government Telegraph Recreation Club Dance, Telegraph Quarters.
Novelty Theatre: Henry Dallas's Dramatic and Musical Company, 9 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Chusan due to arrive from China at 6 a.m.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Bombay High Court re-opens to-day on the termination of the Christmas vacation.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Salazie, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Thursday, the 9th inst.

FOUND DEAD.—On Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman, name unknown, whose body was found by the Police in the mud at Tank Bunder Basin. The jury returned an open verdict.

MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—We hear that Dr. Hormusjee Manockjee Mama and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed have been put forward by their friends as candidates for the two vacancies in the Faculty of Medicine of the Bombay University.

B, B, AND C. I. RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS.—Bombay residents, living in the suburbs during the prevalence of plague, will be glad to learn that the increase in the charge for season tickets, which was said to be in contemplation from the commencement of this year, will not be made.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, ordered the disposal of the body of Vithal Beobar, a labourer, who died on Saturday morning from the effects of injuries received a few days ago by a bundle of wood falling on him.

A FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BOY.—On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, Abdul Gafur Tajudin, a police sepoy, was charged with causing the death of one Alli Ismail, aged 10, who with others was playing at cards at Chinch Bunder Railway Overbridge. The facts of the case have already been reported. The case was adjourned and the accused was enlarged on bail.

POSSESSING PROPERTY.—On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dastur, Amir Sian and Marriambi were charged with being in possession of stolen property. It appears that on Saturday the accused were arrested in Abdul Rahim Street, with Rs. 11,087, which they could not account for. Inspector Sloan applied for a remand of the case in order to enable the Police to make further inquiries into the matter, and the application was granted.

THEFT OF A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Dracup, on Saturday, Habib Tanoo, a Hindu, was charged with theft of surreacy notes and cash of the value of Rs. 200, belonging to the Rev. F. O. Dasouza of the Mahim Catholic Chapel. The accused was a servant of the complainant and had absconded after extracting the money from his master's box on the 31st ultimo. The accused was arrested and the money recovered from Pandu Visram, to whom it was given for safe custody. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CASH.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Mr. Strangman, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dhonda Balloo was charged with the theft of Rs. 921 in cash and notes belonging to one Rawa Bulma. The complainant and the accused used to board in the same place at Picquet Road, and the former had kept his money in a gunny-bag, of which fact the latter was aware. On Thursday evening, the complainant, on returning home from his work, missed the money, and informed the police. The accused, on being arrested, gave up the money except Rs. 49, which, he said, he had sent to his native country. On his own plea of guilty the accused was convicted and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, three Allahabad men named Abdool Sacsoor, Azimullah, and Jhukumalli, the last two being in a press in Bombay, were charged by their fellow countryman, Sayyad Husain, with causing him grievous hurt by means of "lashis." The first accused was arrested by a policeman while running away after the assault, the other two having escaped. Mr. Murzban, barrister, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kazi Kaburuddin, barrister, for the three accused. The first accused adduced evidence to prove an alibi. The Magistrate declined to believe any of the witnesses for the defence, and sentenced the first accused to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30, or three months in default of the second accused to nine months and a fine of Rs. 20, or six weeks in default; the third accused to six months and fifteen rupees, or one month in default. The fines, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	21
Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	12	13	23
C Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	5
G Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	6	27
Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	1	10
J Mahim and Worli	0	2	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total	46	31	116
Same date last year	55	35	102

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	2	6
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	5	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbarwada	10	15	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	17	6	32
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	37	33	110
Total plague deaths to date	101,499	88,239	
Same date last year	37	28	161

BOMBAY RACES.

5th, 8th, 11th, 13th, and 15th February 1902.

Owners are reminded that Second Entries close Tuesday, 7th January 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd January 1902.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

CONSECRATION OF A TOWER OF SILENCE AT OORAN.

ON Sunday, the 29th December, about five thousand Parsees witnessed the laying of the foundations of a Tower of Silence at Lonawli. Yesterday about eight thousand of them were present at the consecration of a new Tower of Silence at Ooran. In both instances, the old-world superstition that the person present at a Tower of Silence ceremony earns a passport to paradise was responsible for the very large number of visitors. Ooran is about eight miles distant from Bombay, and is reached by the Mora Bander. About half a mile from the bunder is a hill known as "Durnagari Hill," which commands an excellent view of Bombay and neighbouring places and it was on the top of this hill that the new "tower" had been constructed. The land surrounding it is about two acres in extent, and it is enclosed by a wall built at the expense of Messrs. Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash and Manekjee Jesjeebhoy Shroff; while the road to the "tower" has been built at the expense of Mr. Eduljee Dorabjee Umrigar. Miss Manant and Professor Jackson had paid visit to the "tower," and about four thousand Zoroastrians had visited prior to the ceremony of yesterday Messrs. Shepherd and Co., of Bombay, had generously placed their steamers at the disposal of the committee of management, and all the Parsee visitors were conveyed by them to Mora Bunder free of charge. The first steamer started from Carnac Bunder at 5 a.m., followed by others at short intervals, each steamer carrying from 1,000 to 1,200 passengers. Near the "tower" large shamianas had been erected, under the supervision of Mr. Ardasir Pestonjee Barria, a member of the committee of management, for the comfort and accommodation of the visitors. Mr. Pestonjee Nuserwanjee Pavri, of Bombay, provided meals for the visitors at eight annas per head; and stalls for the sale of sweetmeats had been put up by enterprising Bombay confectioners. There were also Irani's shops for the sale of ice, aerated waters, etc. Mr Hormusjee Ardasir Dubash, a well-known florist of Bombay, had made arrangements for the floral decorations on the occasion. The ceremonies in connection with the consecration of the tower were conducted by Mobeds Perozshah Rustonjee Randeria, Cursetjee Ruttonji Randeria, Dorabji Bhikajee Jeejeena, Dadabhai Manekjee, Karanjia, and other priests. At 8-30 a.m., the grand thanksgiving ceremony was commenced by the priests, and at its conclusion a report was read on the work done by the committee of management. At 11 a. m. was laid the foundation stone of an "agiaree," or small dre temple, for the use of Zoroastrians residing in Ooran. "sagadi" has been built in the compound of the tower at the expense of Mobed Dorabjee Eduljee Mithaiyalla. The steamers of the same company brought the visitors back to Bombay in the evening free of charge.

PENSIONERS' FETE AT THE TOWN HALL.

THANKS to the energy of Sergeant Major Samways, of the District Staff Office, the pensioners of Bombay, their widows, wives, and children had a very enjoyable treat provided for them in the Town Hall on Saturday evening. The big hall looked pretty with a profusion of bunting and banners, artistically arranged; and the platform of the organ, which was engirdled with a row of sweet-looking plants in tubs, was beautified with a huge Christmas tree, which bore evidence to the skill of the loving hands that had prepared it. The refreshment tables were carefully arranged in the eastern side of the hall, and looked temping with the fruits in season with which they were supplied. The arrangements thus made by Mr. and Mrs. Samways elicited the approbation of General Venturis, Commanding the District, Colonel Riddell, Major Houghton, and other officers who attended the entertainment. The 2nd Bombay Grenadier Pipe Band played in the eastern compound of the Town Hall. Here at 4 o'clock, the boys and girls had races and other sports, and won prizes of cash. An hour later, tea was served in the big hall to the widows and children, of whom there were about two hundred, including the inmates of the 'Widows' Home at Tardeo. At 6 o'clock, prizes from the Christmas tree were distributed to the boys and girls. Dinner was served at 7 p.m. There was dance-music at 10 p. m., and the entertainment terminated at a late hour.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 20TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain F. N. Tillard, with the English Mails of the 20th December, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

O'Hagan Mrs and Miss
Williams Mr J G
Eaves Mr C
Lloyd Mr M
Barkley Mr W A
Burke Mr H
Sutton Dr Mrs and 2 infts
Jackson Mr E H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sinclair Mr and Mrs
Roddy Capt J C
Ligoy Davies Mr E
Neuner Mr and Mrs
Kills Col Mrs and infant
Mitchell 2 Misses
James Mr A H
Macomish Rev R
Rait Capt
Simpson Lt A M
Coke Capt A
Ramsay Miss
Grimaldi Mr
Griffiths Mr
David Mr and Mrs and inft
Grimaldi Mr
Russell Mr P
Miller Mrs
Cowell Mr J C
Symon Mr W D
Bhungara and 3 Misses
Stephenson-Jellie Miss
Browne Mrs and 2 infts
Greaswell Mr G
Blackmore Dr
Rouse Mr C E
Boyd Mr W E
Willis Mr and Mrs
McMillan Mr A
Bedewell Mr
Painter Mr
Love Mr
de Cross 2 Mesrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Bayley Mrs S
Brown Col
Stewart Mr
Wyman Dr and Mrs
Anderson Mr E O

FROM PORT SAID.

Dudley Mr and Mrs
Worthington Mrs
Hough Mr B O
Bann Mr C A

FROM ADEN.

Hughes Mr
Wadeson Maj
Chandler Capt
Rao Mr R O
Mangairam Bowanram Mr

ARRIVAL OF THE PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR.

THE Portuguese Man-of-War Diu, 750 tons, Captain P. de Azavedo, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Goa, which port she left on the 2nd January. She has come to Bombay to receive coal and after a stay of a few days she will return back to Goa, where she is expected to remain till the end of February and then probably sails for Mocau. She has brought the Portuguese and Belgian Consuls at Bombay on board, where they had been during 'Xmas vacation. On entering the port she fired a salute of 21 guns. A similar compliment was paid by the land Saluting Battery by firing the same number of guns.

A WOMAN'S HEROISM.

A MEDAL FROM THE KING.

IT is gratifying to notice that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal of the second class to a missionary of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Miss Rosalie Harvey of Nasik. The self-sacrificing efforts of this lady during the recent visitations of plague and famine in this sorely stricken district have thus been recognised. Miss Harvey undertook the nursing in the plague hospitals during the winter of 1896-97. The year 1899 witnessed another outbreak and for some months she had charge of the Native Christian hospital at Sharanpur, Miss Harvey has founded and maintains a home for lepers at Nasik which now has over 100 inmates.—"Manchester Guardian."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January.

1 There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 11th instant.

2 The Rifle Range at Cooria will be reserved for Class Firing for all Members of the Corps on Saturday afternoon the 11th Instant, from 1-30 p.m. The Commandant hopes that all Members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing will take advantage of this opportunity of doing so.

3 There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet, explaining how all Sexual and Organic Derangements may be speedily cured without stomach medicine. Many testimonials from all parts of the world. Pamphlet sent free in sealed envelope. Address: M. J. CRANCHEY, 20 & 21, CRANCHEY Chambers, Exmouth Circ. Over 10 years' establishment and success.

THE ATTACK UPON SOLDIERS AT ALLAHABAD.

THE JUDGMENT.

THE Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment remarked that a gharry wallah returning to the Fort from the R. F. A. Football Ground might proceed by Thornhill Road or Canning Road, but would certainly not go "via" South Road. The gharry, however, in which the soldiers were returning to the Fort was taken along the Canning Road, and when near the Couper Road the driver gave a yell, and according to the gunners a crowd of men at once appeared round the gharry. Gunner Wilson, who was on the box called out "Look out, they are all round us and jumped off. He was at once felled by a blow or blows on the side of his head, near the ear. Gunners Haste and Connor picked him up and carried him a little way, and then Haste left him. He was eventually helped away by Connor and Lines, and they and Weller managed to escape into a garden and over a wall, and were able to make their way to the Fort. Their story as recorded the next day agreed with the story told in Court. Gunners Haste and Holder had a more trying experience than their comrades. Holder stated that he was knocked down in the middle of the road, but got up and ran to the place where Haste was. They then ran into the gate of a compound where a very respectable native gentleman, Ambika Pershad, resided. They were closely pursued by a number of men and took refuge in the house, which they entered by a door opening out of the north verandah into a dressing-room, from which they passed into a bath-room and an office. The natives also entered the house and began to beat the soldiers. Haste said he was struck on the head and tired to escape by running out of the door, but was again hit and fell in the compound. He again run back into the house and saw Holder defending himself with a chair. While this outrageous affair was going on Babu Ambica Pershad was lying on a bed in his west verandahh. Hearing a noise in the direction of the Mission bungalow he called out to know what was the matter, and then heard cries of "Ohor! ohor!" and the man described as the lame gharry wallah came to him and said: "Why are you lying here while there are thieves in your house." He heard a great noise in his office and limped into the room—he is very lame—and saw two soldiers on the ground, one under the table, the other in a corner of the room, and there were six of eight natives present, two of whom were beating the soldiers, who defended themselves with canes. He called to the natives to leave the house, but it was not until he threw a book at Niamat that they left. Ambika Pershad then helped the soldiers, who were bleeding profusely from wounds in the head, into the west verandah, where one of the natives who were still there took up a stick and hit at the soldiers. The blow fell on the bed, and the stick was broken. The men then made off, and the Babu sent his servants to see the soldiers safely off the premises. Subsequently the police produced before Ambika Pershad, Anwar, Niamat, Shahamat, Amir, Hubaur and Ram Charan, and on his identifying them as among those present they were taken into custody.

It seemed to the Sessions Judge to be proved beyond all doubt that a violent assault was made on the soldiers. The questions that remained for decision were: (1) What were the circumstances under which the assault was made; (2) was it proved that the accused or any of them (and if so which) were concerned in the riot. As to the first point it might be noted that all the accused, with the exception of Niamat and Ram Charan denied all knowledge of the affair, and said they were in their houses at the time. Niamat's story was that he started to drive the soldiers to the fort, and when near the Scotch Church he was knocked off the box for refusing to drive them to the bazaar, and the gharry was driven on by the soldiers. He ran after it and when near Ambika Pershad's house saw the soldiers get off the gharry and pursue a woman into the Babu's house. He then recovered his gharry and went home. This statement might be at once set aside as false. It was indeed supported by two witnesses who happened to have reached the spot in the nick of time on their way from Pertabgarh to Allahabad, but their statements were valueless, and quite failed to account for the undoubted noise and tumult. Why so ferocious an attack was made on the soldiers it was not very easy to say. There was no evidence of illfeeling between the accused and soldiers generally or these soldiers in particular. But after carefully considering the case, he (the learned Judge) could see no reason to doubt the substantial truth of the gunners' story. It was probable, but this was a mere supposition, that Anwar and Niamat did not want the gharry to go to the Fort at that time of night and that Niamat drove the gharry to South Road, where his stable was, stopped there, and refused to go any further. What happened then could not be stated with certainty, but that a number of men had assembled to prevent the gharry going further, or to assault the soldiers, was proved not only by the evidence of the soldiers, but by that of the Rev. John O'Brien. It was urged in defence of the accused that the soldiers were probably drunk, but there was no evidence whatever of this. The evidence of the Corporal of the guard at the Fort, and of Sergeant Grubb was that the soldiers were all sober. There was, again, no evidence that the soldiers offered any provocation to the rioters, as the assessors seemed to think. The accused themselves did not allege anything of the kind, and the assumption seemed quite gratuitous. He considered it proved that the offence of rioting was committed on the night of November 14th in South Road.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—December 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J A Bezchiel, B Cov
Mr H R C Dobbs B Cav
Mr A E Harward B Cov
Mr G Joseph, B
Mr N S Field B
Mr A C W Le Marchand B
Mr H C Granville B
Mr H T Pinhey, B
Mr C G Lowis B
Mr S Preston B
Mr R C Hodgson B
Mr L N Szczepanski B
Mr A W Foord B
Mr C G Todhunter M Cov
Mr C Mildred, M
Mr M C Gibb Bo Cov
Mr G W Hatch Bo Cov
Mr W A Dundas Bo
Mr C T Boswell Bo
Col A W Proudfoot
Lieut Col R C Hadow D S O
Major H L Dodgson
Major J P Doyle D S O
Major L J Shadwell
Capt F W Watling
Capt H L Fielding
Capt H L Anderson
Capt H J Strange
Capt F A Granger
Capt H S Shaw
Capt J C Sherer
Lieut E L Ward

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr T S Macpherson B Cov 2 mo M C
Mr J Brabson B 2 mo M C
Mr H C Daniell M 3 mo M C
Mr H J Spenser Bo 3 mo M C
Lieut Col G B Stevens 8 mo
Lieut-Col H Alkson 6 mo
Major F W Gee 7 mo
Major J H B Beresford 6 mo
Capt J Hollis 14 days
Lieut N R Anderson 5 days
Lieus F L S Clarke, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A R P Russell I M S B
Major J T W Leslie I M S B
Mr C Rustomji B Cov
Mr W T Morison B Cov
Mr S E Rita B
Mr G T J Oliver B
Mr T H La Touche B
Mr E Lawrence Bo Cov
Capt A E Webb
Capt T M Kirkwood
Capt F Jollie
Lieut N R Anderson.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command

Poona, 3rd January.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieut-General Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—5th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieut. C O Morris, 1st Battn Northamptonshire Regt, a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Officiating Double Company Officer, dated 19th Dec.

Under the provisions of paragraph 382 a, Army Regulations, India, Vol II Part A Major W H Cummings, No 13 Co Eastern Divn, R G A and Major H S Hazelgrove, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, will be attached to other arms of the service under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona, during the 10th Jan.

The following appointment and posting have been ordered :—Capt H N Packard from 1st Battery R F A to D A A G R A Madras Command,—and Capt G H Gordon from 11th Battery to R F A, 50th Battery R F A.

The undermentioned Officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction, commencing at Poona on 23rd Jan and will report themselves on the 22nd inst. to the Dep Asst Adjt-Genl for Instruction:—Lieut K L P Lely, 1st Battn Shropshire L I Capt S McRolland 1st Bombay Grenadiers; and Capt and Adjutant A W Chitty 26th Baluchistan Inf.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the spec

AFTERNOON CONCERT

In aid of the Funds of

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

TUESDAY 14th JANUARY, 4-30 p. m.

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BRAN	"	3-8-0 "

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAREY—December 17, at Cheyne, wife of L St G Carey, of Amblamena, Ceylon, of a son.

PIKE—December 11, at Argyll Terrace, Plymouth, wife of Capt C Pike, 3rd Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CURTIS—MASTER—December 11, at St Michael's, Chester Square, W S Curtis, to Eleanor Frances, daughter of R E Master, late Madras Civil Service.

FLEMING—MAY—December 12, at Paul's, Knightsbridge, J [illegible]ming to Dora, daughter of the late T H Isaac.

DEATHS.

ARNOTT—December 15, at Dromdish, Killeagh, Mangerton, W Arnott, J P, son of the late Sir J Arnott, Bart.

CAIRNES—December 12, at York Road, Hove, Mary, daughter of the late Col G Cairnes, 36th Regt, aged 71.

DYNELEY—December 10, at Lloyd Square, Amelia Frederica, daughter of the late Gen T Dyneley, C B, Royal Horse Art, aged 71.

GREAVES—December 15, at Holmlea, Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, Commander E E Greaves, R N, retired, aged 53.

HAMILTON-GORDON—December 4, at The Close, Salisbury, the Rev the Hon D Hamilton-Gordon, canon of Salisbury Cathedral, and honorary chaplain to the King, son of G, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, aged 77.

HUDDART—December 10, at Norfolk Buildings, Bath, Louisa Ann, daughter of the late Sir J Huddart, aged 89.

JONES—December 15, at Highview Road, Upper Norwood, P Jones, late 4 M L N, aged 84.

LANGFORD—At Quarr Wood, Binstead, Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Lady Langford.

LEONARD—December 15, at Hanover Square, H Leonard, late Chief Engineer, Bengal, aged 78.

MACRORIE—December 12, at the College, Ely, T W Macrorie, B A, of St John's College, Oxford, son of the Right Rev Bishop Macrorie, D D, aged 28.

MELLISH—December 11, in London, widow of the late Lieut Col W L Mellish, aged 81.

MONTGOMERIE—December 12, at Abbey Road, Col A W J Montgomerie, late 20th Hussars, aged 64.

PEMBERTON—December 15, at 7 Royal Parade, Cheltenham, Col William Walker Pemberton, Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of the late Hon George Pemberton, of Quebec, aged 66.

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AND AN

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January.

1. Orderly Officer for this week:—
2nd Lieut E L Bagshawe, next for duty 2nd Lieut A Coverton.

Orderly Sergeants for this week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty Sergt H G Hyde.
No. 2 Company—Sergt H J Long, next for duty Sergt W Ewing.

2. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at both Headquarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and on Thursday at 5-45 p.m.

3. The proficiency Class will meet as follows:—
At Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) after drill.
At Fort Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.

4. A Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon on Thursday the 9th instant, at 7 p.m. sharp.

5. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 11th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to the North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target [illegible].

6. Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

7. The [illegible]-division of each Company is detailed for first drill.

8. The B V A Range has been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps from to-day to the 11th instant, both days inclusive for their Rifle shooting.

By Order,

G. S. FODDART, Captain, R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1902.

"AT THE DISPOSAL OF HIS COUNTRY."

LORD ROSEBERY'S speech at Chesterfield, of which Reuter wired a pithy and sufficient summary the other day, is the most prominent item of this week's mail news. It was a speech of two hours' duration, in which Lord Rosebery claims to have spoken his mind. And having done so, he told his hearers that his services are, as health and strength can permit, at the disposal of his country. This is his reply to those who would have him leave "the lone furrow" and lead the Liberal party to victory. He had been invited to show the disintegrated Liberal party a way out of their present difficulties, and he did so. As our telegram told us, in slightly different phraseology perhaps, he advised the party, which is now free from the Irish alliance to clean its slate and adopt with care only such measures as it can reasonably expect to carry. This, as interpreted by one of our London contemporaries, signified that Lord Rosebery threw over both the Liberal and the Conservative parties and offered himself to a new party whose watchword will be efficiency. This practically is the net outcome of Lord Rosebery's utterance. With the Conservative party he never joined hands. He is, as he always has been, a Liberal, but he is a Liberal Imperialist to the core, and those who imagined that the offer of his services meant he would sacrifice his principles were very far wide of the mark. The new party, if such there is to be—or the Liberal party if they wish to secure him as their leader—is not to dissociate itself from the new sentiment of Empire. That point conceded he is with them heart and soul. His aim and endeavour is, as he expressed it, "to restore efficiency to our Parliament, our administration, and our people. It is abroad, as a foreign policy, to dispel the atmosphere of suspicion and hatred which has grown up around us under this present Government, and to restore things to the footing on which they were when we left office in 1895. And as regards the war itself, to pursue it with vigour and efficiency, to be prepared to listen to overtures for peace, and then to grant the just and most liberal terms, always excepting the closed and the sealed question of incorporation." This, plus Imperialism, is to be the policy of the bulk of the party, which Lord Rosebery is willing to lead, which may be as Liberal as it will in its condemnation of the present Government and its methods, for the noble Earl described as scandalous the representations by which the last general election was precipitated. He said that the only reparation Ministers could make was again to demand a general election as soon as the war was over. And he declared that a party which could not provide an alternative Ministry was more fit to control allotments than to control an Empire.

Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey applauded Lord Rosebery's declaration. But even three swallows do not make a summer. The party is as far from unanimity as ever, and the criticism passed upon the Chesterfield speech by the prominent Liberal journals is more severe than those of the party he condemns as inefficient and guilty of scandalous electioneering tactics. The "Daily News," for example, expresses its obligation, but assures Lord Rosebery that the Liberal party has passed through the period of convalescence while he was making up his mind whether to speak at Chesterfield or not. Under the guidance of Sir Henry Campbell-B[illegible]nnerman who is declared to be rising in [illegible]nnerman esteem every day, the [illegible]ecific honour and temporary wish[illegible]ess us to believe, has recovered its pristine [illegible] Liberal party, our contity. D[illegible]ament when they get the opportuto [illegible]scending from legitimate criticism [illegible]personalities, so much to be deplored and discountenanced in political, of all, discussions, the leading Liberal journal compares Lord Rosebery to Rip Van Winkle, regards him not as an interesting dramatic study, but as a politician behind the age. That he certainly is not. He is, for a Liberal, far in advance of it, and is anxious that the others should catch up. That is the view taken by the most broad-minded of Liberal journals in England and by the Conservative journals, too, though naturally they resent his attacks on the Government and its policy in regard to South Africa. He declared that if any body of men seems to be responsible for the prolongation of the war, it is those who announced that every Liberal returned to Parliament was returned as a Boer, that every seat lost to the Government was a seat gained to the Boers and, therefore, on high authority—the highest in the Government—the Boers in the field were made to understand that, in addition to 80 Irish members, who were returned as avowedly the friends and supporters of the Boers, there were a large number of Liberal members who were returned to represent Boer ideas and advance the Boer policy in Parliament. This was what he condemned as a scandalous misrepresentation which, if any representation from England could encourage the Boers, would encourage them twenty times more than anything they had read that has been said by any member of the Opposition, and to this declaration he added the perfectly gratuitous remark that the existence of the present Ministry is an element of the gravest national danger. Thus while Conservative opinion appreciates his loyal Imperialism it vigorously exposes the rampant Radicalism which still lurks in Lord Rosebery's views on every other point but those desired by the pro-Boer and the Home Ruler.

Liberal wire-pullers believe that much activity will shortly be manifested. But at present there is a lull in the political atmosphere. Both the followers of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Rosebery realise that they are not in line. Numerous Liberal Associations have passed resolutions thanking Lord Rosebery for his speech and expressing the hope that it will lead to the unity of the party. But Midlothian, which exercises perhaps the most potent influence in the liberal camp, has passed a vote of confidence in the present leader of the Opposition, desiring to acknowledge the great services which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has rendered to the Liberal party as its leader in the House of Commons during a critical period in the affairs of the Empire, recognising the many sacrifices he has made in the interests of unity, and expressing entire confidence in his ability worthily to uphold the high traditions of the Liberal party, both in the country and Parliament. At the same time, however, the Association "welcomes, with the greatest satisfaction, the return to active political life of the Earl of Rosebery, who was for so long a period its honoured president, and profoundly trusts that those gifts of statesmanship which he possesses in such an eminent and marked degree may be again placed at the disposal of the great historic Liberal party, in its struggle for the accomplishment of those measures of progress and reform which they believe will tend to consolidate the best interests of the nation at home and abroad." The Liberal Imperial League professes more satisfaction than we imagine it feels. Sir Henry and his immediate friends are as stiff-necked as ever, though Lord Rosebery showed sufficient inclination to waver in the matter of terms with a view to bring the war to a close. We do not think the "poor, distracted Opposition" promises to exercise a more pronounced influence in the course of events than it did. Prominent members of the League are reported to hold that, as Lord Rosebery's speech seems to have been accepted with approval even by the most extreme members of the party, it is not worth while emphasising the differences. If, they believe, these will but say, "Well, after all, Lord Rosebery is one of us, let us follow him," it will be more conducive to unity to take them at their word than to argue with them. One thing, however, we are assured is certain, that Lord Rosebery will, from the first night of the next Session, take a leading part in the discussions of the House of Lords. Lord Rosebery's followers, however, are reluctant to interfere with the party organisation. Believing, however, as they do, that the great bulk of the Liberal voters in the country share their views, their object is so to reconstruct that machinery as to make it work more in accordance with the predominant opinion of the party in the constituencies. It is not easy, however, looking at the conflict of opinion expressed by the Liberal associations and organs, that the consummation they wish for is to be achieved. The outlook is no clearer than mud. Though they express the hope that Lord Rosebery's offer to place his services at the disposal of the country may lead to the unity of the Liberal party, there are very few who go so far as to express themselves sanguine that it will. To impartial observers, here, in whom distance has obliterated the strong party-feeling which more or less permeates every Britisher at home, it appears that the breach in the Liberal camp, if not wider than before, is as wide, and that the lapse of time and the succession of ineffectual efforts to bridge it render the probability of its ever being effected still more remote.

THE P. & O. ANNUAL MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company, Sir Thomas Sutherland put the argument for the company in reference to passenger traffic in a clear, definite and business-like form. He acknowledged the criticism which has been levelled against the company both on this side of the water and in England, and he admitted that that criticism had been conducted with marked fairness. The passenger receipts, he pointed out, had amounted £1,224,808 against £1,095,712 the previous year, an increase of £130,000. One half of this increase he attributed to the surtax which had been placed upon passenger fares, and the other half, said he, was due to an increase in traffic. The company did a large business with Australia, and a much larger business with Egypt, and they had quite held their own on the other lines, although the South African war had interfered in a great measure with [illegible]ian business, owing to officers having [illegible] their leave. One welcome change [illegible]ted out: the alteration which to forego [illegible]gard to return tickets. Sir Thomas poi[illegible] been issued in has been made in re[illegible] four months. Whereas return tickets have [illegible] P. & O. the past at varying prices for [illegible]s to six months and for twelve months, the[illegible] have now agreed with other mail companies to consolidate the return ticket system to a fare and-a-half, available for any period not exceeding two years. This, he said, would leave the company with an initial loss of £10,000 to £12,000, but he hoped that that loss would be made up by additional traffic. Though the finances of the company are in a satisfactory condition, Sir Thomas deplored the leakage in the passenger traffic. All the year round the company's ships were steaming to India and Australia at an average cost for canal dues alone of £4,000 to £5,000 a voyage, and running half empty for a considerable portion of the year. If it had not been for the surtax he held, that there would have been no profit at all. He contended most strenuously that the company were doing their best for, and acting fairly towards passengers. The arguments he used were, however, by no means new, and though they were none the worse for that, surely he might have paid some specific attention to India. The Australian passenger service is exceedingly speculative; it may pay and may not. Certainly the company can never expect a huge profit from Australian passenger fares. But up to the present India can hardly be said to have been generously dealt with by the P. & O. A stream of passengers is continually making for this part of the empire and, moreover, trade with India is always sufficiently brisk to be taken into account along with the more important sources of the company's income. For the immediate future Sir Thomas prophesies unusual activity in regard to Indian freight traffic, and for that reason alone surely the company could see their way to an act of grace which would place Indian passengers on as fair a footing as voyagers from Australia and Egypt. But annual meetings come and go; people criticise and little is done, though the company's customers generally have reason to be grateful for the revised return ticket system.

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

France has long boasted of national benefits arising from small families with the possibilities of thrift; and her consequent ability to bear the burden of taxation with equanimity being one of her chief joys. But it has been discovered that there are disadvantages as well as advantages and now that an absolute decrease in the population has occurred, the uneasiness, which has for some time been felt for the fate of the French nation, has increased. Senators have met to discuss the best means of checking the tendency and an extra-Parliamentary Convention is to study the problem. M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu discusses it in the "Economiste Francais" and impresses the fact upon his countrymen that the danger is by no means imaginary and that the baneful effects of the decrease in the population will make themselves seriously felt in a very few years. He denies point-blank that poverty, suffering and physiological reasons account for the small number of births in France, which he does not hesitate to state is the result of a physiological state of mind, the will to limit the family being the real cause. Anyhow babies which tremour in this country, positively decline to be born in France. M. Leroy-Beaulieu rejects the idea that exemption from certain taxes would effect change, but he is persuaded that there are two categories of measures which the State is justified in taking that would have an enormous influence. These are to be found in the exemption from military service and in the recruitment for the public services. Taking three children as a normal family, he proposes that the father of three children should be exempted from the term of twenty-eight days and thirteen days of military instruction which every man has to perform periodically after service under the colours and before being drafted into the reserve at the age of forty-five. In addition to this, the sons of a family of three should have their time of service under the military colours reduced by half. These measures may reduce the numerical strength of the Army, but the result, he thinks, would be better than seeing in a very few years a much larger decrease in the national forces resulting from a falling birth-rate. With regard to the public services, in which he includes the Companies holding State, Department, or Municipal concessions, and of which there are between four and five hundred thousand, M. Beaulieu urges that no person should be employed by them unless he be the father of at least three children. Further he would have the salaries of medium and small functionaries increased by ten per cent. for every child above the number of three. M. Beaulieu's suggestions will no doubt receive severe criticism. But he thinks that the Government should be willing to grant lengths lest the French nation be eliminated and he defends his suggestions with the arguments—that the "State gives premiums to sugar, silk, flax the Mercantile Navy, and even to sailing vessels, which render no service. It is proposed to create pensions for everyone, and favours are granted numerous categories of workmen. It is necessary to reduce all those expenses which have no serious national utility. By that means the resources will be forthcoming for a great patriotic object. These energetic measures should be enforced by laws which cannot be eluded, for we can discover in all the other proposals nothing but insignificant palliations."

THE SECOND TEST MATCH.

The defeat of MacLaren's team in the second test match at Melbo[illegible] by 229 runs will [illegible]y come as a surprise to those lovers of the game who have followed the progress of the Matches through Reuter's telegrams during the last few days. The English team [illegible] with 405 to get to win in the fourth innings of the match, had an almost impossible task before them, and with five wickets [illegible]own for 147 the position was hopeless. A lo[illegible] of course, depended on how such batsmen as MacLaren, Hayward, Quaife, Jessop Bo[illegible]aund, Lilley and Tyldesley shaped, but with the exception of the last-named, they all seem to have failed. The wicket, which in the opening stages of the match was a very sticky one, must have greatly improved to allow the Australians to knock up 353 in their second innings; the display, therefore, of Mac[illegible]Laren's team in only totaling 175 in their second innings cannot be regarded otherwise than as disappointing. Tyldesley, the Lancashire professional, alone seems to have been able to do anything with the bowling of Hugh Trumble, who did the hat trick. Two out of the five test matches have now been decided and honours are easy. We may, therefore, look forward to a most exciting struggle in the third match which will be played at Adelaide.

THE PLAGUE returns for the week ending December 28th show 8,005 deaths against 9,198 in the week preceding, and 2,298 in the corresponding week of last year. The principal figures are: Bombay District, 3,814 against 5,274; Punjab, 2,049 against 1,914; Mysore State, 454 against 533; N.-W. P. & Oudh, 488 against 176; Madras Presidency, [illegible]gainst 324; Bengal, 3[illegible]6 against 327. There and [illegible] District, 72 in Jaun-418 against [illegible]d City. were 296 deaths [illegible]mganga pur City, and 70 in Allahabad City.

THE Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo and a number of other Civil officers have left for the frontier to confer with Chinese officials on frontier affairs. A meeting takes place in Chin[illegible] territory, where Mr. Litton, British Consul, Teng[illegible]uek, and the Prefect of Tengyueh meet them. There is a long list of petty frontier disputes to be settled. Two European assistants in the Chinese Imperial Customs have left Bhamo for Tengyueh.

A FURTHER sum of 124 l[illegible]khs (£826,000 odd) was transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund on December 21st. With the million ste[illegible]ling paid to the credit of the Fund on November 2[illegible]last, this wipes off the sum of £1,826,000 odd, the profits of the coinage of rupees, which in the last budget statement was nominally credited to the Reserve Fund, but had really been used as revenue. It is highly satisfactory that the state of the Government balances has permitted this most desirable adjustment to be made. The Imperial budget is no place for "book" credits.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER AND SONS, whose firm has been established in London for over two hundred years as fire-engine makers, have just been appointed by Royal Warrant as Fire Engine Makers to H. M. King Edward VII. The appointment is very appropriate, the firm's fire-engines and apparatus being used in all the Royal Palaces as well as by the Admiralty, War Office and other Government Departments.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME. LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

A VIOLENT Gale swept over the United Kingdom last week. Snow interrupted telegraphic and railway communication and several shipping disasters are reported. On the 18th heavy snow-storms visited Scotland and the north of England.

Ireland.—At Castlebar on the 18th, on a charge of intimidation and unlawful assembly, Mr. Conor O'Kelly, M. P., was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

Law and Police.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has reversed a Quebec decision that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was liable to a Mr. Ray for dols. 3 0 for injuries to his property caused by sparks from a locomotive.—Sir W. Garstin has obtained a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Lieut.-Col. C. a Court, lately Military Attache at Brussels.—There is to be a new trial in "Chattell v. the Daily Mail" if Miss Chattell does not accept the £1,000 she originally claimed. The jury awarded her £2,500.—The prisoner Goudie, according to evidence given on the 16th, has made a statement, amounting to a confession of the Liverpool Bank robberies.

London.—The Home Secretary on the 17th received a deputation from the Westminster City Council, calling attention to the disgraceful condition after nightfall of Piccadilly and other thoroughfares.—The County Council has resolved to build a lodging-house for men at a cost of £51,000.

Lord Avebury presided on the 18th at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, when Mr. F. Selica delivered an address on "The Electrical Industry and Legislation: the Need for Revision."

Lord Roberts addressed the cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the 18th.

Lord Rosebery addressed a great Liberal meeting at Chesterfield on the 16th. The Liberal party, he said, was free from the Irish alliance, as the Irish had ranged themselves with the enemy. The party must clean its slate, as there were many Tory Liberals who forgot that the world was marching on. The party should not move too fast, and should not dissociate themselves from the new sentiment of the Empire, a sentiment of affection and family pride, not of aggression. If he were in office his watchword would be efficiency. The present Government had gone the worst way to solve the question of Army efficiency. The unparalled hatred with which we were regarded by all the nations of Europe he attributed largely to the oratory of Mr. Chamberlain. He condemned the Government for refusing to probe the origin of the Jameson Raid. He emphatically declared that the war must be pursued to the end with all energy; but, after repudiating the Continental falsehoods about our Army, he said we should not be deaf to any overtures of peace from any responsible party. The Boers knew our terms perfectly well. Their independence had gone for ever. They had appealed to the sword, and must abide by the result. To get rid of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner would be considered a lowering of the flag. He did favour, however, as large and liberal an amnesty as possible; and he would annul Lord Kitchener's proclamation Lord Rosebery concluded by saying that his services were at his country's disposal. He did not appeal to party; he appealed from party, from the distracted Opposition to the tribunal of public opinion.

Mr. Balfour distributed prizes last week at a teachnical institute at New-cross, and said he was no pessimist about British manufactures.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, speaking at Liverpool on the 15th, said there was no cause for alarm as to foreign competition in the shipping trade.

Mr. Birrell, K.C., last week opened at Whitechapel an exhibition of Scottish art.

New Postage Stamps.—The new halfpenny, penny twopence-halfpenny, and sixpenny stamps, bearing the King's portrait, will be on sale after January 1.

The Board of Agriculture belives that no foot-and-mouth disease now exists in the United Kingdom.

The London and Globe creditors met on the 16th. The Official Receiver said the unsecured liabilities were now estimated at £1, 142,000 and the assets at £424,000.

Vaudeville.—At this theatre, on the 18th, there was produced a children's play, "Bluebell in Fairyland," by Mr. Seymour Hicks.

THE EMPIRE.

Nigeria.—Telegrams from Bonny show that rapid progress is being made by the expedition against the Aros.

The War.—General Bruce Hamilton surprised Piet Viljoen's laager at Witkraanz on the 13th, killing 16 and capturing 70 Boers. One of Benson's guns was recaptured the other having been destroyed. General Hamilton has been heartily congratulated by the Government. Lord Kitchener further reports the capture at Sterkfontein of Commandant Badenhorst and 14 others. Commandant Kritzinger has also been captured, while attempting to cross the blockhouse line near Hanover Road. He was severely wounded. Lord Kitchener states that during the past week the columns reported 31 Boers killed, seven wounded, 372 prisoners, and 48 surrenders, with the capture of 366 rifles, 17,650 rounds of ammunition, 155 wagons, 1,800 horses, and 12,200 cattle. He adds that the progress has been very satisfactory. All the troops maintain an excellent spirit and are doing their utmost to wear down obstinate opposition.—Our Pretoria Correspondent says that we should not imagine that more has been achieved than is actually the case. He says the increase of the force [illegible] Lord Kitchener's disposal.—The new [illegible] controlling native labour on the R[illegible] been published. The starting of mon[illegible] and the reopening of Stock Exchange has been sanctioned.—De Wet is reported to be in the north-east of the Orange River Colony.—The offer of the Canadian Government to furnish 300 additional Mounted Rifles has been accepted. The New Zealand Government offers a further contingent of 1,000 mounted troops for 12 months' service in South Africa. The Victorian Assembly has expressed a hope that the Federal Government would offer unasked the services of an Australian contingent. The Premier of New South Wales says that if more Australian troops are wanted he will do all he can to facilitate their despatch. The Premiers of Tasmania and Western Australia are also in favour of sending troops Major-General Baden-Powell sailed on the 14th South for Africa.—The Victoria Cross has been conferred—on Private W. Bees, Derbyshire Regiment.—A Blue-book has been issued containing despatches on the working of the refugee camps.—Major Young's report on the conduct of the Boers to Colonel Benson's wounded at Bakenlaagte gives shocking instances of cruel treatment.—Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., was to have delivered an address on the 16th in the Birmingham Town-hall, but met with such violent hostile demonstrations that he was unable to speak.

Uganda.—Lieut.-Colonel Sadler, Consul-General for Somaliland, has been appointed Commissioner in Uganda.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Isthmian Canal.—The Senate on Monday ratified the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty by 72 votes to six. This is regarded as a new pledge of amity with England.

The Spanish War.—The majority of the Court which investigated the charges against Admiral Sebley for his conduct at Santiago condemn him on 11 points. Admiral Dewey sustains Admiral Sebley in most particulars.

FOREIGN.

Abyssinia.—The Emperor Menelek has refused to grant any mining concession to the Abyssinian Exploration Company.

Chile and Argentina.—The Chilian Government, while calling but 30,000 men to protect the frontier, proposes, as a basis of settlement, to disavow all intention of treating roads into the territory under arbitration as evidence of previous possession, if Argentina withdraws her officials from the disputed area.

China.—The Court has left Kai-fong-fu for Peking, where it will arrive about January 12.

France.—The revenue and trade returns continue unfavourable.—The Chamber has decided to discuss the ecclesiastical estimates, which the Budget Committee proposed to suppress. The Minister of Finance submitted an amended Budget which instead of a deficit, shows a surplus of 145,000f.

Germany.—The Reichstag has adjourned, after referring the Tariff Bill to a committee.—Russian papers are denouncing the harsh treatment of the Poles in Prussia. The Prussian Government has ceased the attempt to compel the children at Wreschen to receive religous instruction in German.

Switzerland.—M. Zemp (Catholic Conservative) has been elected President for 1902.

Cricket.—The first test-match between Mr. MacLaren's team and an Eleven of Australia ended at Sydney on the 16th in a victory for the Englishmen by an innings and 124 runs.

Obituary.—Admiral Sir G. Elliot; Sir F. de Winton; Sir J. Laing; Commander E. E. Greaves; Col. A. W. J. Montgomerie; Col. W. W. Pemberton; Mr. Herewald C. Wake.

The Crown Prince of Siam visited Manchester on the 17th.

The Saugar Bountlee Conference held its opening session in Brussels on the 16th.

Wireless Telegraphy.—Signor Marconi announces that he has received in Newfoundland clear signals from his station in Cornwall, thus solving the problem of telegraphing across the Atlantic without wires. He is threatened with an injunction by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, whose monopoly of telegraphic communication with Newfoundland does not expire for two years yet; and he is going to Nova Scotia to select a site for a telegraph station there in the event of the failure of his negotiations with the company.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

KITCHENER ASKS FOR TRACKERS.

DE WET AND THE BLOCKHOUSES.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Bruce Hamilton on the 31st ultimo made a night march and captured a Boer laager. The enemy however observed his approach, and many escaped. Twenty-two were made prisoners.

Lord Kitchener has asked Canada to send some trained trackers with the next contingent.

De Wet has ordered his commandants to retard the work of the blockhouses at any cost, and hence serious fighting is expected.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that Bruce Hamilton since the 29th ultimo has captured one hundred Boers, including General Erasmus.

A list of forty additional wounded at Twesfontein has been published.

CONTINENTAL SLANDERS ON BRITISH TROOPS.

GROSS AND UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

DENIAL BY LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The War Office has published the reply sent by Lord Roberts to a correspondent who forwarded to him a cutting from a German paper.

Lord Roberts assures the correspondent that the statements made therein regarding British officers and soldiers violating Boer women and girls and the despatch to Pretoria for immoral purposes of all females in the Irene Camp over twelve years of age are absolutely unfounded.

Some of the papers have recently been urging an authoritative denial of these Continental slanders.

TRANSPORT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

NEW CONVEYANCE TO BE TRIED.

The War Office has purchased two steam lorries, winners of the first prizes in the recent severe cross country test at Aldershot, and proposes to despatch them immediately to South Africa for a further trial.

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The reassembling of the Sugar Conference at Brussels is postponed for two or three weeks.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

The Vienna and Berlin press are keenly discussing the new Franco-Italian agreement on the subject of the Mediterranean, whereby France agrees to respect Italian operations in Tripoli, and Italy respects French aspirations in Morocco.

A WARNING FROM ROME.

The semi-official journal the "Tribuna" of Rome warns France that she must not expect Italian friendships to trouble or displace other friendships and alliances. Italy intends to retain her freedom of action.

THE CHINA MEDAL.

The medal for the last China war will have three clasps, viz: for Taku Forts, defence of the Legations, and the relief of Peking.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

KIPLING'S POEM OF CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. Kipling in a vigorous poem published in the "Times" addressed to the [illegible] rebukes the apathy of his countrymen, and says the [illegible] of our insular position seems to advocate [illegible] of compulsory service.

A FATAL DUEL.

An officer has killed a student at the Jena University in a duel with pistols, the student having assaulted the officer after an altercation.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Assaye with over one thousand troops has sailed for India.

THE MARQUIS ITO IN LONDON.

LUNCHEON AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The luncheon to the Marquis Ito to-day, at the Mansion House, was the occasion of a brilliant gathering.

Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Argyll, the leading representatives of the Foreign Office and Far Eastern commerce were present.

The Lord Mayor in his speech highly eulogised the Mikado and extolled the Marquis Ito's indomitable will and unselfish patriotism.

The Marquis, in reply, said that the reforms in Japan were due mainly to the devotion of the Mikado and patriotism of his people.

He expressed his profound satisfaction at the cordial relations existing between England and Japan and believed the focus of international commercial competition was moving towards the Pacific and he hoped Japan would largely share therein.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Marquis Ito visited Lord Salisbury at Hatfield to-day.

THE LONDON PRESS ON JAPAN.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The "Times" says that the watchword of Japan's marvellous transformation is efficiency, and the British people watched with continued sympathy and friendliness the progress of the Island Empire in the East.

The "Standard" says that to practical minded Englishmen the main comforting thought is that a country so full of promise regards our own with friendly eyes.

THE CHINESE COURT.

APPROACHING PEKIN.

THE RECEPTION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Chinese Court has arrived at Paotingfu and notified to the Ministers that they will arrive at Peking on Tuesday.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

A decree issued by the Empress Dowager provides for the reception of Ministers in the same hall in the Forbidden City where the members of Council and highest nobles are received

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

THE AUSTRALIANS WIN.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The test match was continued at Melbourne to-day. Duff made 104. The Englishmen were 147 for 5 wickets.

Tyldesley, 60, still batting.

JAN. 4.

The Australians have won the second test match by 229 runs.

Trumble did the hat trick.

THE ARGENTINE-CHILI DISPUTE.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

Telegrams from Argentina represent the situation as again critical, and accuse Chili of underhand proceeding during the negotiations, and declare that Argentina has resolved to break off relations and place her Army and Navy on a war footing. Nothing is known in Europe to explain these constant changes of the situation.

AN OFFER BY THE PANAMA COMPANY.

The Panama Company has formally offered the whole of its property to America for forty million dollars.

AFFAIRS IN MALTA.

The agitation in Malta against the substitution of English for Italian and the imposition of new taxes by order of the Council continues.

The Archbishop and Chapter of the Cathedral have presented a petition to the Governor for the submission of the same to the King against the change.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

NEW MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

Mr. M. C. Turner has been nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to succeed Sir Allan Arthur on the Viceroy's Council.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND LEGISLATION.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have asked Government to allow time for the expression of opinion on the Administrator's General Bill.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

GREAT INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The report of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta for the past year shows an extraordinary expansion of traffic, especially in coal, of which nearly one and a half million tons were shipped at the docks, while owing to the increased receipts without a correspondingly enhanced expenditure the net income of the Trust improved by three lakhs of rupees.

LOCOMOTIVES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

STANDARDISATION RECOMMENDED.

The full report of the proceedings of the recent Locomotive Conference is issued. It shows that in 1899 a Committee of Locomotive Superintendents reported against standardisation, and that this opinion was still held in 1905, the idea being that it was on the whole more advantageous, for a railway requiring additional stock to adopt some type of engine already on the road with a view to the enormous convenience and economy due to component parts being alike [illegible] to go in for a totally different type. This [illegible] that the bridges and permanent-way on one line are not strong enough to support a type of engine which may be well suited to another line of similar gauge accounts for the state of things which has grown up.

The Conference have now reported unanimously in favour of some measure of standardisation, and have called for proposals from builders at home with a view to fixing upon standard types of locomotives for different classes of lines and traffic. These proposals will be considered at a meeting to be held hereafter. In an instructive minute attached to the report Mr. Hodson points out the close connection which exists between the question of standardising locomotives and standardising the permanent-way and bridges, and suggests that Government should lay down a fixed scale of standard dimensions and standard weights of loads and of stresses for the latter.

RECOVERY OF MR. MACLEAN'S REMAINS.

The body of Mr. Maclean, Fourth Engineer of the steamer Chanda, drowned on Christmas Day, has been recovered at the jetties.

THE LATE MR. BROUGHTON.

The funeral of Mr. Broughton, which took place yesterday, was very largely attended, the Lieutenant Governor and the leaders of the legal profession being present.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

A further sum of 24 lakhs has been transferred to gold reserve fund. This wipes off the amount given in the last budget statement as nominally credited but used as revenue.

REPLY TO MR. LYALL'S MEMORIAL.

The Government of India have replied to Mr. Lyall's memorial, stating they see no reason to interfere with the sentence passed by the High Court.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The proposals of Colonel Anderson's Committee, regarding the simplification of military accounts, it is expected, will be adopted with effect from April 1st. They will be very beneficial in reducing work all round.

Advantage will be taken of the presence of Sir George Luck and Sir Bindon Blood in Calcutta for a consultation regarding the scheme of military decentralisation which has been under consideration for sometime past.

Colonel B. Franklin, I. M. S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is appointed to succeed the late Surgeon-General Harvey as Director-General of the Indian Medical Service. Colonel Franklin will have about 2 1-4 years to run before attaining the age of 60; but he will be eligible for an extension. He has taken over charge of the appointment in Calcutta.

THE PANNA COMMISSION.

THE MAHARAJAH CROSS-EXAMINED.

PREPARATION OF THE FALSE RECORD.

FALSEHOOD FAILS TO AVERT CALAMITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

Before the Panna Commission on Thursday the cross-examination of the Maharajah was taken up by Mr. Wallach.

In reply to the question whether there was any foundation for the statement made by Rao Raja that the Maharajah paid no attention to him on account of his having made complaints at Indore, the Maharajah said he continued paying his uncle the same attention as before, notwithstanding he was suspected of having complained at Indore and of having despatched anonymous letters. His uncle may have thought that the Maharajah did not pay him the same attention. It was a fact that the Maharajah got new of his uncle's illness on the 24th June about 3 p.m. He did not get news about the meat being bitter at that time. In the Rubkar, which he signed on the 27th, the statement that he got news of the meat being suspected to contain poison was untrue. He first heard of the poison from Mr. Manley and told Badri Nath to make inquiry and arrest whoever was concerned in the matter. He did not consider it proper to send for the meat and have it examined, especially as he had no suspicions about the meat after the doctor had reassured him. Moreover Pirthipal Singh told him that as he suspected cholera the Maharajah should not go. Had the doctor told him his uncle was dying of poison he would have stayed the night with him. The Maharajah's belief was that death was due to natural causes. He never asked the doctor to make a post-mortem examination, but spoke to the Rao Ranis about a post-mortem. The Maharajah was quite satisfied when he left the Ranibagh that the Rao Ranis had no suspicions of poison.

In reply to Mr. Tucker the Maharajah said he did not search for Shambu after the 26th June, as he found the Rao Ranis were satisfied and the doctor gave "lapath" as the cause of death. In his letter to the Political Agent dated 4th July the Maharajah deceived him about an investigation being made by the Durbar. He was sorry for what was done, but he was at the time advised that this was the only course which could be followed. All was done to make it appear that the proceedings had been carried out according to rule.

To Mr. Chamber's question as to why he did not stop the preparation of the file when he knew a false record was being prepared, the Maharajah replied that he did not stop it as the Rao Ranis had given him "Uk raziamah uk," and his officials told him there was no harm in the preparation of the record. On the 4th June, when he asked the Political Agent to come to Panna, he had it in mind to show him the bogus record and not to tell him the exact truth.

To the question as to when he first made up his mind to tell the whole truth the Maharajah replied: "When I was removed from my State. When I was first spoken to by Captain Beville I had not courage to tell the truth and hoped to avoid a calamity. When the calamity came I decided to tell the truth."

When he put Kamal Kuer into purdah he certainly proposed that they should live as man and wife, but did not propose marrying her and making her his Maharani. When the pandits told him that an "uk maudharay uk" marriage was valid he decided on giving Kamal Kuer the title of Maharani. He never told his uncle about this marriage, as the Maharajah could not by his customs tell him of it. All Panna after January 1900 treated Kamal Kuer as his Maharani.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5.

At a sitting of the Panna Commission on the 3rd, Colonel Geoffrey Hall, Indian Medical Service, said that from a perusal of the evidence taken in the case he gathered no symptoms of strychnia poison, but found certain symptoms of arsenical poisoning wanting, noting the absence of burning pain in the chest and stomach. He went on describing certain symptoms of arsenical poisoning, which appeared absent. The pain was not frequently absent in arsenic cases. It was sometimes absent. Such a case would be abnormal. There were exceptional cases in which the stomach was found inflamed and yet no complaint of pain was made by the patient. It was possible for the vomit not to be discoloured, but such cases were exceptional. Cramps in the legs might be absent. They were not necessary for symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Symptoms of sunstroke were absent in this case. He did not think that man could keep sensible as long as Rao Raja did if he had sunstroke. No man could swear positively that death was due to arsenic without seeing the stomach or analysing the vomit. The symptoms shown were not inconsistent with arsenical poisoning, but they were not common symptoms of arsenic eliminating analysis of vomit. One could not say that this was a case of arsenical or of ptomaine poisoning.

The whole sitting of the 4th was devoted to the evidence of pundits who deposed to the facts connected with the purification and the entry into purdah of Rani Kamal Kuer. They saw no harm in the Maharajah giving Kamal Kuer the title of Maharani Bhupindrani, and drew distinction between the woman putting her into purdah and marrying her, but were uncertain as to the legal status of offspring of former union, which only prevailed in princely families. This cross-examination elicited nothing important.

On the 6th Maharaja's mother's and sister's depositions will be taken.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5.

Colonel Pears, Resident in Nepal, proceeds on leave early next spring, Lieut.-Colonel Temple, lately from Meshed, officiating.

Captain F. E. Younghusband officiates as Resident of Indore, vice Colonel Jennings proceeding on one year's furlough.

SIR M. BHOWNAGREE.

A large gathering of Parsees, headed by Mr. H. Rustomjee, met Sir M. Bhownagree at the station yesterday, the latter afterwards proceeding to Government House.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, M. P., arrived here last evening and is staying at Government House as the Viceroy's guest.

A large gathering of the principal Parsee residents of Calcutta, headed by Mr. H. M. Rustomji, the Sheriff, assembled at the Howrah station to meet him. Mr. Rustomji on their behalf cordially welcomed Sir Muncherji and said that they all were proud at the high position that he has attained and they were pleased at his coming here amongst them and as the guest of the Viceroy. Sir Muncherjee thanked all present for the great honour they have done to him and said that he was very pleased to visit Calcutta being welcomed by such an influential gathering of his friends, and he hoped that during his short stay to meet them again. He congratulated Mr. H. M. Rustomjee on his being appointed to the high position of Sheriff of Calcutta, which he said was an honour done to the Parsee community by the Viceroy. He was then garlanded by Mr. Rustomjee and left the station in a Government carriage amidst the vociferous cheering of the gathering. He proceeds to-morrow morning to Barrackpore by invitation of the Viceroy who is spending the week's end there with thire with his guests.

THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy will not now leave Calcutta until after the budget debate at the end of March.

Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, returned from Aden by the S. S. Oriental. The report of the Aden Port Commission was finally adopted at a meeting held the day the mail left, and has been submitted to Government through the Political Resident.

PERMITS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

WARNING TO SHIPPING AGENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

All the Shipping Agents here have been officially warned against allowing passengers to proceed to South Africa without the necessary Government permit.

UNVEILING OF A PORTRAIT.

The unveiling of the memorial portrait to Sir Charles Paul took place here to-day. Sir Francis Maclean made an eloquent speech, in which he referred to the enormous influence for good exercised by men of high class in the legal profession.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Marine Court assembles here to-morrow, to investigate the recent collision between the Lavada and the Sultana.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The Transport Assaye leaves England with drafts to-morrow, arriving in Bombay on the 25th, and sailing for England on the 1st February.

ARTILLERY RELIEFS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The following Artillery Reliefs have been sanctioned:—Horse Artillery, B. Battery, Lucknow, to England; O. Company, South Africa, to Lucknow; Field Artillery, 34th Brigade Division, comprising the 22nd, 50th and 70th, Batteries to England; 35th Division, comprising the 27th, 36th and 60th Batteries, to England; 36th Division, comprising the 15th, 48th and 71st Batteries, to Dinapur, Barrackpore and Allahabad respectively; 39th Division, comprising the 46th and 51st Batteries, to Mesopotamia; the 42nd Division, comprising the 29th, 40th and 45th, to Kirkee; 1st Division, comprising the 13th 67th and 69th Batteries, South Africa, to Nowgong, Jullundur and Mooltan respectively; the 3rd Division, comprising the 18th, 62nd and 75th Batteries, South Africa, to Kirkee, Kamptee and Ahmednagar respectively, 5th Division, comprising the 63rd, 64th and 73rd Batteries, South Africa, to Fyzabad, Lucknow and Bareilly respectively.

Garrison Artillery, No. 9 Mountain Battery Mandalay, to Quetta; 24 Company S. D., Campbellpore, to Mooltan, 7 E. D., Mooltan, to Campbellpore; 3rd, Eastern, Fort St. George, to England, (Malta temporarily); 9 Eastern, Fort William, to Aden; 13th, Eastern, Bombay, to England; 16th, Eastern, Egypt, to Roorkee; 24th, Rawalpindi, to Gibraltar; 25th, E., China, to Quetta; 26th, E., Bombay, to England; 32nd, E., England, to Fort Attock; 9, Southern, Roorkee, to Bombay; 11 S., Roorkee, to England; 15, S., China, to Roorkee; 18, S., Aden, to England; 19th, S., Malta, to Fort William; 35th, Singapore, to Rawalpindi; 37th, Ceylon, to Fort St. George; 4th, Western, Ferozepore to Rangoon; 8th, Western, Mauritius, to Barrackpore; 11th, W., Rangoon, to Aden; 16th, Aden, to Malta; 22nd, W., Barrackpore, to England; 25th, W., Quetta, to Ferozepore; and 26th, W., Mauritius, to Bombay.

TOLLYGUNGE STEEPLE-CHASES.

SECOND DAY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

There was a very large attendance to-day at Tollygunge, and the sport all through was very interesting, especially the race for the Tollygunge Cup. There were no serious casualties, only one rider falling off after losing his stirrup The following are the details:—

SURREA HANT CHASE.

Mr. Daw's Barney Barnato, 8st. 10lbs Lansdown
Mr. MaCall's Moss Rose, 9st. 11 lbs.....Mr. Barrow
Mr. Austin's Flying Duchess, 10st .....Morrison
Barney Barnato led from the start and won by ten lengths; eight lengths between second and third. Time—5min. 31 3-5 secs.

THE SUBURBAN CUP.

Col. The Hon'ble Baring's Bohemian Prince, 11st. 7lbs.....Owner 1
Doctor Spooner Hart's Jimmy, 9st. 9lbs ...Burns 2
Mr. Barrett's Primate, 9st. 7lbs .....Lansdown 3
Won by four lengths; twenty lengths between second and third. Time—5min. 23secs.

THE PONY HANDICAP.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Malice, 11st. 5lbs T. Scott 1
Mr. Mordaunt's The Abbott, 7st. 9lbs..... Hoyt 2
The Sultan of Johore's Jubilee II., 10st. 3 lbs. Lansdown 3
Also ran:—Calm, 9st. 13lbs.; Comely, 9st. 7lbs. Pompom, 9st. 4lbs.

BETTING: 5 to 4 on Malice; 3's Jubilee, Sola and Calm; 8's The Abbott; 20's the others.

The Abbott took the lead, but half mile from home overhauled Malice and won by a length and-a-half; a neck between second and third. Time—4min. 13secs.

THE TOLLYGUNGE CUP.

Mr. Chowdhury's Euclid, 10st. 3lbs ..... Burns 1
Mr. Galstaun's The Provost, 9st. 7lbs ... Hoyt 2
The Sultan of Johore's Gaulme, 9st 7lbs. Lansdown 3
Won by three-quarter length; three lengths between second and third. Time—6min. 48 secs.

PONY HUNTERS' CHASE.

Mr. Crichton's Florin, 12st. ..... Mr. Rees 1
Mr. Martin's The Doe, 12st. ..... Mr. Stokes 2
Mr. Graham's Paladin, 9st. 3lbs. ... Mr. Barrow 3
Also ran:—Yuletide, 12st.; Santoy, 11st. 5lbs.; Bridesmaid, 10st. 10lbs.; Peeping Tom, 10st. 7lbs.

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Florin; 4's Yuletide; 10's Santoy and Bridesmaid; 15's the others.

Paladin showed the way till two fields from home, then Yuletide's rider came off; and after the last fence Florin drew away and won easily by six lengths; one length between second and third. Time—4min. 45secs.

An objection was lodged against Florin on the ground of non-declaration of right ownership.

MAIDEN PONY STAKES.

Mr. Mahomed Ali's Rowena, 9st. 4lbs ... Punton 1
Mr. Chin Teong's Molly, 7st. 13lbs. ..... Hoyt 2
Mr. Mordaunt's Greybeard, 7st. 5lbs. .... White 3
BETTING: 5 to 2 on Rowena; 4's Molly; 8's Greybeard.

Won by a length and-a-half; four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 2-5 secs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left to-day.

HONGKONG, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The s. s. Coromandel arrived at Hongkong this afternoon, 5th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Kagoshima Maru left Hongkong for Singapore on the 4th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 3 23-32.
The Manchester Markets has been quiet but steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 94 3-8
3 per cent. Reduced..... 100 1-8
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108
Paper Rupee, Rupee Paper..... 94 3-16
Bar Silver..... 30 1-2

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

FOURT MEETING.

The fourth extra meeting at the Mahalaxmi Race Course was held on Saturday. The events were hardly so well filled as on the previous meetings of the season, although there was more than the average number of starters in one or two of the races. Another feature of the racing was that backers seemed to be on the whole much better posted as regards the form of the horses. Favourite were quickly made and with hardly an exception ran the rest of the field almost off their best. Indeed, backers seemed to have a pretty good time.

In the Debut Stakes Tigris started an easy favourite, and from the commencement had things pretty much his own way. Dharwar had captured a fair amount of support, and managed to get in second, not without a hard struggle, however, with Omarkhan's mount. In the next race Turkish Flag started at six to four, and in the early part of the race seemed to justify the support which had been conferred on him. However, Chungiz, the winner, had undoubtedly more stingy power, and in a fine burst at the distance won from Foreigner in capital style. In the New Year Plate Namona started at odds on and won with ease. Unfortunately at the close of this race Shah Jehan collided with the rails a couple of hundred yards behind the winning post, and Kunai, his jockey, was badly thrown. In the Trial Plate there was a big field, but here again the favourite had it all his own way. There was a capital race for the Beginners' Plate. Reputation who led the race up to the distance was there challenged by Hindustan, and a rare struggle ensued. However, Reputation just managed to pull off the event. The Heavy Weight Plate provided the tit bit of the afternoon. Opinion was divided as to the chances of Cocab and Firdosi. Perhaps the former horse was most in favour. However, the race proved that this indecision on the part of backers was fully justified. Cocab led up to the bend and drew out again at the distance. There, however, by a bit of capital riding, Firdosi was pushed ahead once more, and a magnificent burst was witnessed to the end, when a dead-heat was declared. The run-off was rather disappointing, Firdosi giving up before the race was half over. The Band of the Bombay Infantry played on the lawn. Major Brown officiated as judge. The following are details:—

THE DEBUT STAKES.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Horses landed since 1st July, 1901. W. A. reduced 7lbs. (no landing allowance). Penalties:—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Moosapha bin Talib's, Cowasjee Burjorjee and Cowasjee Dhunjeeshaw's g a h Tigris, 3st 10lbs .....Heeroot 1
Mr Alimas bin Abdoola's g a h Dharwar, 7st 10lbs .....Robertson 2
Mr Iskunder's ch a h Artist, 8st 5lbs .....Omarkhan 3
Mr A W P's b l a h After Dark, 8st 10lbs .....Thomas 0
Mr A M Shamian's b a n Sulbookh, 8st 5lbs .....C B Mahomed 0

BETTING: 5 to 4 on Tigris, 4 to 1 against Artist; 5 to 1 After Dark; 12 to 1 Sulbookh and Dharwar.

Tigris soon came away, followed by Dharwar. The favourite increased his lead all the way, winning easily by six lengths. There was three lengths between Dharwar and Artist. Time.—1min. 24secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 2lbs.....Heeroo 1
Mr S C P's b a h Foreigner, 7st 7lbs .....Omarkhan 2
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 8st 6lbs....Soda 3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Eclipse, 10st 7lbs.... Owner 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Reeman, 8st 3lbs.....Nama 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Turkish Flag; 3 to 1 Foreigner; 4 to 1 Chungiz and Reeman; 8 to 1 Eclipse.

Turkish Flag showed out first, with Chungiz on his heels. Eclipse, who was third, soon dropped out of the race. In the straight Chungiz took the lead, and at the distance was four lengths ahead. He won by six lengths, two lengths separating second and third. Time—1 min. 53 1-3 secs.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr C D's b ch m Namuna, 9st 3lbs .....Robertson 1
Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite, 8st 2lbs ...Omarkhan 2
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 0lb. ....Syed 3
Mr Hajee Esmail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 7st 9lbs .....Heeroo 0
Mr A M Bushari's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 0lb...Kunai 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 against Namuna; 2 to 1 The Hypocrite; 4 to 1 Magistrate; 5 to 1 Governor; 6 to 1 Shah Jehan.

The favourite drew out straight from the start and made the pace all the way. At the distance Hypo tried hard, but Namuna won by a length and a half. Time—1 min. 7 1-5 secs.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Maiden Horses. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Iskunder's b a n g Planet, 9st 12lbs..... Robertson 1
Mr H A Wahed's b a n g Truffle, 7st 9lbs .....Syed 2
Mr James' c a n h Fleet Surgeon, 8st 11b... Omarkhan 3
Mr Gordon Hunter's b a n g Hero's Luck, by Wilberforce—Stella, 8st 10lbs .....Thomas 0
Mr A W P's c a n m Cinder 7st 7lbs..... 0
Mr Abdoola Hajibhoy's b a n m Minnichaha, 7st 3lbs .....Ambaji 0
Mr James' b a n h Fife and Drum 7st 0lb. .....Heeroo 0
Mr Gordon Hunter's b a n g Coronation 7st 0lb, ...Too 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Planet; 3 to 1 Fife and Drum; 5 to 1 Fleet Surgeon; 10 to 1 the others.

Truffle and Planet were the first to show. At the bend Planet came out and gradually increased his lead along the straight, winning well by two lengths. Time.—1 min. 4 2-5 secs.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under landed since 1st July, 1901. 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (no landig allowance). Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

The Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Reputation, 9st 6lbs .....C B Mahomed 1
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindustan, 8st 9lbs .....Robertson 2
Messrs Mahomed bin Aboo and Barrak Mandil's b a h .....Young Sher Ali 8st 0lbs Heeroo 3
Mr Dervish Shekly's b a h Hathum, 8st 12lbs Native 0
Mr Barrak Mandil's ch a h Windsor, 8st 12lbs Soda 0
Mr Faraj Bin Sanad's b a h Mosutmma, 8st 9lbs .....Native 0
Mr Mahamood bin Mahomed's b a h Bashir, 8st 6lbs .....Nama 0
Mr Artin A Esayie's b a h Shelter, 8st 3lbs Jakoo 0

Betting: 5 to 4 in Reputation; 6 to 1 Young She Ali; 8 to 1 Hindustan; 10 to 1 the others.

Reputation with a capital start made the running for a couple of furlongs. However, Hindustan had secured first place at the bend and kept the lead about a hundred yards from home. Then Reputation with a fine burst rescued her place and won by a length. Time—55 secs.

THE HEAVY WEIGHT PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, measured since 31st March, 1899, and which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs. G. Rs. (Professionals who have not won a race value Rs. 200 or over allowed). Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Zorcola bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 9st 6lbs .....Churchward 1
Mr K A Ghaswalla's g a h Firdosi, 8st 11lbs .....Robertson 2
Captain Browning's ch a h Tirah, 10st 7lbs Mr Fischer 3
Captain H G Beam's b a g Bonnie Lad, 10st 4lbs .....Major England 0
Mr Jussuff H Sheriff's g a h Suffdur, 10st 7lbs .....Mr Hunter 0
Mr A S Omer's g a h Sirdar, 8st 8lbs .....Syed 0

BETTING: Evens Cocab; 2 to 1 against Firdosi; 6 to 1 Tirah; 10 to 1 the others.

Cocab made the pace to the bend with Firdosi second. After an existing struggle all along the straight, with Firdosi going for all he was worth, a dead-heat resulted. The race was run off with betting 6 to 4 in Firdosi and 5 to 4 against Cocab. Cocab took the lead at the start, and at the bend Firdosi gave up. Cocab won by a distance.

It is difficult to ascertain precisely the casualties among the tribesmen during the recent operations in Waziristan, but reports from spies go to show that they were numerous and that the wounds were mostly in the head, neck, and shoulders, due to their firing from cover. This means that their losses must have been heavier in killed than they are accustomed to, and that our sepoys can make good use of the .303 rifle. It is believed that one or two more counter-raids made on lines similar to those that have hitherto been followed will cause the Mahsuds as a body to sue for terms, as they see that they cannot hope to fight successfully under existing conditions. They have, however, shown a good deal of pluck on several occasions during the last six weeks, and the more resolute spirits may resist the desire of the majority of the sections to make formal submission. The strengthening of the force employed in the blockade has had a very wholesome effect on the tribe.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

LORD ROSEBERY'S GREAT SPEECH.

It was a great speech. In the hurry of inditing a leading article after a hurried glance at the proofs of a speech that occupied two hours in delivery and fills six columns of small type, the "Daily News" described it as a long speech utterly denying it the attribute of greatness. This was the opinion of the "Daily News" editor on Monday night. By the time his Wednesday's issue was ready for the press he had changed his mind somewhat. His later reflections made after he had had time to take in what Lord Rosebery said, and especially about what he said regarding measures for terminating the war, were distinctly less unfavourable to the late and not improbably future Leader of the Liberal Party. On Tuesday morning the "Daily News" was shocked at Lord Rosebery's talk about a clean slate and his covert attack not only upon the memory of Mr. Gladstone, but "upon those who still hold the principles of that illustrious statesman. On Wednesday morning the "Daily News" had discovered what the "Morning Leader," the "Star" and the "Westminster Gazette" had discovered earlier that the Chesterfield speech has actually strengthened the liberal position. Here is what the principal Pro-Boer organ says after a day's reflection:—"What chiefly strikes us is that Lord Rosebery has been at pains to avoid identification with any specific section, and that he has, in particular, separated himself by a sharp curve from the extreme Imperialists represented by Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. For Lord Rosebery does not stand where they stand, nor is he advancing towards the end which they seek. Take his attitude to Lord Milner. Not only is it far removed from the unthinking adulation of the Asquith-Gray group, but it assigns to him a very subordinate part in the settlement of the war, and declines altogether to follow him in the game of utter subjugation to which he invites the country. Lord Rosebery is for terms. He thinks, as we have often contended, that those terms should be made with the representatives of the Boer Government in Europe, who should never have been lost sight of in the bloody and aims less jangle to which the war has descended." From the Liberal Imperialists nothing but praise or the speech has been heard. Mr. Labouchere stands almost alone among Liberals in expressing distrust. In the circumstances it really almost looks as if the Liberal Party were about to be united with Lord Rosebery as their prophet and Chesterfield as their Mecca. The 'Daily News" is not the only journal whose earlier impressions of this remarkable deliverance were not those of its more mature judgment. The "Times," for instance, wrotes on Tuesday as follows:—"The speech which Lord Rosebery delivered last night at Chesterfield did not fall below the anticipations of his admirers, and was worthy of his high reputation as a patriot and a statesman. It is an utterance that rises, with rare completeness, to the level of a great occasion."

On Wednesday the leading journal was of opinion that "Lord Rosebery's policy has an amateurish and impractical air." The "Standard," from first to last, has denounced the speech as a lamentable fiasco, and I cannot help thinking has by so doing helped a good many Liberals, not previously Roseberyites, to perceive in the speech merits previously unsuspected. The "Standard" articles seem to reflect the average opinion of Conservatives, and it is from the Ministerialists almost more than from the extremest of the extreme section of Liberals that the strongest criticism of Lord Rosebery comes. The weak points of the speech were in its judgment three. The first was his labored attack on the Government for the stupidity of the War Office in allowing one of Lord Kitchener's despatches to go out with the word "bag" in it as applying to the number of Boers killed, wounded and captured. The incident had been almost forgotten, and it rather detracted from the dignity of a speech of this kind to make so much fuss over so comparatively small a matter. Then again Lord Rosebery made far too much of the Lord Chancellor's phrase about "a sort of warfare;" but perhaps his greatest mistake was in his contemptuous references to the idealists. "Of course, I know that there are many idealists, honest fanatics, honest thinkers, who are far in advance both of the Liberal Party and of their times, and they will reprobate any such advice as that which I offer. All I can say is, I am sorry for it. But let them blow their trumpets till they crack their cheeks. The walls of Jericho will not fall." The world cannot do without idealists altogether, and they are particularly necessary in the Liberal Party where they serve a useful purpose, provided they are kept in their places. The idealist of to-day is the statesman of to-morrow. One of the most skilful passages in the speech was that in which he almost made the Little Englanders who heard him ready at once to avow themselves Imperialists. "The last piece of advice I shall venture to offer the Liberal Party is this, that they shall not dissociate themselves, even indirectly or unconsciously, or by any careless words, from the new sentiment of Empire which occupies the nation. To many the word 'Empire' is suspected as indicating aggression and greed and violence and the characteristics of other empires that the world has known; but the sentiment that is represented now by Empire in these islands has nothing of that in it. It is a passion of affection and family feeling, of pride and of hopefulness; and the statesman, however great he may be, who dissociates himself from that feeling, must not be surprised if the nation dissociates itself from him. If Liberal Imperialism had been defined in these terms earlier the Liberal Party would probably not be in its present divided state. But the most important thing in the speech was Lord Rosebery's almost passionate appeal to the King's Government to miss no opportunity of accepting any overtures for peace, even if they should come not from the Boer Generals in the field, but from the Boer leaders in Europe. Indeed, he seemed to imply that it is the latter, and not the former, who are the authorities we should deal with. In some quarters this suggestion is regarded as a clever move to take the negotiation out of the hands of Lord Milner without recalling or superseding him—a measure which is absolutely out of the question so far as the present Government is concerned and in the present temper of the Colonies.

THE FAMINE UNION AND THE MACDONNELL REPORT.

At a meeting of the Indian Famine Union on Wednesday Sir William Wedderburn submitted a note that he has prepared on the Famine Commission Report so far as that document bears upon the investigations of the economic causes of the great calamities with which India is too frequently afflicted and the promotion of all possible means of prevention. The note, which extends to six folio pages, is unexceptionable in form, and Sir William Wedderburn's studiously moderate language may be commended to the notice of some other Indian reformers. If they would cease to "foam at the mouth" (I quote the expression of one of their recent critics) and exercise a proper amount of self-control, it would be better in their own

lifications. Respecting the need for organic changes on the Bombay agrarian system, Sir William maintains that the absence of "precise official information" to which the Commission allude, together with the failure of the measures hitherto adopted, point to the urgent need for the detailed inquiry asked for by the Indian Famine Union. With regard to agricultural development he quite fairly asks that on the expert staffs it is proposed to establish the higher appointments should, as far as possible, be filled by natives of the country, whom Sir William, like some other good people, persistently and aggravatingly calls Indians, as if the indigenous inhabitants of our Eastern Empire are red men! In England, at any rate, the use of the name "Indian" always suggests people who live in Assinaboia and Saskatchewan rather than in Bombay and Calcutta. The term "native" may or may not be offensive, it all depends upon circumstances, but certainly "Indian" is a very inadequate substitute.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN PERSIA.

The Persian question has evidently caught on in this country, and let no body in Bombay now say that we at home are scandalously indifferent to the necessity of maintaining our interests in the "Land of the Lion and the Sun." I referred a fortnight ago to the important discussion raised by Mr. Edward Penton in the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on the Nushki Seistan Route, and now I see that the new Central Asian Society is to commence, what I hope will be a successful career, with a paper on the Persian Gulf by Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, while later in the year Mr. T. J. Bennett will address the members of the Society of Arts on the past present connection of England with the Gulf. All this cannot fail to have a good effect in educating the British public. This week's journal of the Society of Arts contains the authorised report of the excellent speeches made on the 5th inst. by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir Lepel Griffin, Major Sykes and others. Sir H. Drummond Wolff in the course of his remarks pointed out how important it is for India that peace should be preserved in Persia. "Great advances had been made by Russia in obtaining a hold on the markets of that country. It was impossible to blame Russia for fair commercial competition, and he only hoped that Great Britain might be enabled to enter into harmonious relations with her, so that there might be room for both in Persia as there was in Asia generally." He regretted the disappearance of the project associated with the name of the late Sir William Andrew for making a railway along the Euphrates Valley observing that there is really no land route for England to Persia at all if the Germans succeed in carrying out the line for which they have the concession. Therefore, our only hope of obtaining a hold on Persia is by a route such as that sketched out by Mr. Penton, by retaining our hold upon the Gulf and by carefully preserving our interests in Southern Persia. Sir H. Drummond Wolff may or may not be the author of the recent much debated letters in the "Times", advocating an Anglo-Russian agreement, but the whole of what he said at the Society of Arts was thoroughly in sympathy with the views expressed in those letters by "W." It would, he said be futile on the part of England to endeavour to stop other countries from sharing in the trade of that country. It was impossible to prevent public works being made if they were required, and if money was found to make them. Great Britain did much to oppose the Suez Canal, but ultimately that Canal was made, because it was not mechanically impossible, and because funds were found to construct it; and it had turned out more beneficial to us than to any other country. In the same kind of way, he thought we should not oppose the making of railways in Persia, where there was much land to be reclaimed, and large resources to be developed, but that we should take care in the construction of any lines of railway leading from the north of Persia to the Persian Gulf, or across Persia to the borders of Baluchistan, that we had a full share and considerable control over the making and the management of these lines when made. Sir Thomas Holdich retains the opinion he formed from personal experience twenty years ago that while Sistan may be used as a sort of outpost of the Indian frontier—an outpost, as it were, from which we may conveniently look over the hedge and see what our neighbours are doing—its value as a military or political position is somewhat open to question. Geographically Sistan is an "impasse," and this he describes as a distinct and serious disadvantage if any railway is contemplated in extension of that which it seems has already been sanctioned from Quetta to Nushki.

The establishment of a railway between Quetta and Nushki will, Sir Thomas Holdich points out, certainly deal with the most difficult section of a not-very-difficult line, which might connect Quetta hereafter directly with Karachi on the south, and would turn the terrible difficulties which occur periodically in the mountain railways which were called the Mushkat and the Harnai; and if it should so happen hereafter (as he thought it would happen) that Great Britain should see that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages of a direct connection between the Kushk post and Herat, and that the line should be carried from Herat to Kandahar, the whole system to the south would dovetail neatly and admirably into one great system. He looked upon that as the great railway system of the future in Asia now that the Siberian Railway is completed; but, as he said, that subject, perhaps, was a little beyond the pale of the discussion. Probably the audience would have been glad if Major P. Molesworth Sykes had spoken at greater length, though what he did say was much to the point. It is interesting to reflect how rapidly Major Sykes has come to the front as an authority on Persia. "I do not think, as a Persian traveller, that there has been one since the time of Sir Henry Rawlinson who has combined so great a knowledge of Persian history with such valuable geographical investigations." These words were used the other day with reference to Major Sykes by the President of the Royal Geographical Society, and no body who is acquainted with the work performed by our Consul in Kerman during the past few years will consider that Sir Clements Markham's eulogy is in the least degree exaggerated. Although the Sistan route is better than nothing it is not, as Major Sykes indicated in his speech, the direct route. For this we have to thank the policy of the late Amir of Afghanistan. The direct route, said Major Sykes, is obviously from the end of the railway at Chaman to Kandahar, from Kandahar to Herat, and from Herat to Meshed. Whether this route will be available in the future depends, of course, upon Abdur Rahman's successor, but Major Sykes has done a useful thing in calling attention to the facts, and the point will not be lost sight of. Nor should the public and the Government overlook what Mr. Lynch's "complains against his countrymen." In compiling bibliographies for the countries to the west of India Mr. Lynch has been impressed by the number of Englishmen who have contributed to the opening up of those countries. "No other nation would have allowed their Governments to throw away all these disinterested labours; and the openings indicated, scientific, commercial and political, would have been followed up with zeal. But this country had allowed its Governments to throw away all the valuable material, and the money collected by ourselves other nations were being permitted to enjoy." And yet we boast so much of our Imperialism!

OUR GERMAN FORESTRY OFFICERS.

On the occasion of the reading of Mr. Stone's paper on "The identification of Wood" at a recent general meeting of the Society of Arts, Sir Dietrich Brandis, who was in the chair, and Mr. Schlich, who took part in the discussion, again distinguished themselves by what I must call the ungraciousness of their criticisms on scientific botanists. Both were taken to task in last week's number of the journal of the Society in an admirable letter by Mr. Gamble; and in the issue of the journal for to-day Sir George Birdwood follows suit, or rather publishes a letter meant for last week's journal, but which he postponed to make room for Mr. Gamble. It is a perfectly good-natured letter, but none the less it cruelly exposes what he describes as the childishness of Sir D. Brandis's ill-considered and wholly unintelligent animadversions. Sir George "goes for" Sir Dietrich only, passing by Mr. Scrilich with, apparently, the silence of contempt. The two letters together, Mr. Gamble's and Sir George's, make very good reading; but to say the truth this sort of controversy is not very edifying. It is painful to observe German savants, whose careers have been made in the service of the British Empire, and who have been laden with pensions and honours by us, speaking of English botanists in India in so ungenerous, ungracious and unjust a manner, and I trust that henceforth they may show better taste on similar occasions. It is beneath the dignity of the Society of Arts that such personalities should be introduced at its meetings, and into its publications.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I understand that Mr. George Forrest's new book on the Sepoy Generals is having quite a large sale; and evidently this is the time for such a work. The British public apparently wish to compare the achievements of the Indian warriors with those of the Generals who have acquired in some cases fame and in other cases notoriety during the protracted Boer War.

The muzzling orders hitherto in force in certain districts in South Wales and the restrictions on the landing in Great Britain of dogs from Ireland have now been withdrawn. But I have been asked to mention that a new order, issued by the Board of Agriculture, requires that every dog from abroad landed in Great Britain after the 15th of March next shall be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing. Without the Board's licence no dog from abroad can be legally landed in these isles.

The new order also regulates the detention of dogs on board vessels lying in ports in Great Britain. Special regulations are to be issued regarding the transit of dogs brought from abroad through Great Britain for immediate exportation, and for the detention and isolation of foreign performing dogs. It is believed that rabbies no longer exists in any part of the United Kingdom, but the disease, according to Mr. Hanbury's department, continues to be very prevalent on the Continent and in most other parts of the world. Hence the necessity for the above precautions.

BOMBAY HUNT.

It was a bitterly cold morning, quite the coldest we have had, and we assembled at Sahar Hill, a field of 50 shivering sportsmen, to greet the Master and his 17 couple of beauties. The fair sex turned out in great force, no less than 7 being present. All were thankful when a move was made. The Master put his hounds in to the coverts at the base of the hill, and after working along to the right a whimper soon broke from the beauties which was quickly made into a chorus by the whole pack, and we started off merrily through the thorn bushes over a cactus fence and out on to the paddy fields. We rattled along the open, then turning slightly to the left worried round the mango topes, out in the direction of Chuckla. Keeping to the right of the lane we worked straight for the road, through the small wood which borders it, getting a few good-sized cactus fences, and eventually coming out on to the Marole-Andheri road, which we crossed, and into the jungles on the other side. We rode up a small hill where the going was decidedly unpleasant on account of the holes which had been dug ready to receive young plants, and working left crossed a lane, and through the jungle down the side of the hill. Hounds worked up the hill again, taking us over a small aloe fence, and continued straight along the lane for some time, turning off in to the left, and taking us through the thick jungle once more, where the branches of the trees came down so low that it was most difficult to force one's way through them. Just as we emerged into the open the wily one doubled back over the top of the hill, once more taking us over all our former tracks. We worked our way down the steep side of the hill, and hounds forced the varmint into the open. Crossing the stony bed of a dry nullah we had a delightful scamper along the valley. When in the nullah one lady's steed experimented walking on its head, fortunately without dislodging its rider, but recovering its balance, and finding its four legs an easier means of locomotion they sailed along once more quite gaily. The low branches swept several horsemen out of the saddle, but luckily without any damage being done, though several sportsmen were seen with scratches and bleeding faces at the end of the morning. Leaving the valley we came on to the grass lands of Goregaum. Hounds were running strong, the scent was excellent, and we thoroughly enjoyed our fast gallop up and down the undulations. The air was still quite chill, and exhilarated both riders and horses. Leaving the open we worked in a left-handed direction and got entangled in the jungles once more, which were very thick, and it was with the utmost difficulty we kept with the hounds. The beauties led us a rare dance up and down hills and round and round through the thickest jungles, occasionally breaking out into the open and giving us a gallop which we greatly appreciated, only it was all too brief; then once more into the depths of the woods. After hunting him through the jungle up the side of the hill, the wily one circled and went down once more, but half way down hounds overtook him and killed him. His obsequies were performed, and his brush presented to a lady who made her first appearance amongst us on Thursday last. The Master must have found it somewhat difficult to make a selection, as no less than 5 of the ladies were up at the hill, and all had been riding hard and very straight all through the run. So ended one of the most enjoyable runs of this season, 60 minutes fast going without a single check! What more can the most ardent sportsman wish for? The new year has undoubtedly brought us good luck. Let us hope it will continue, and we have a succession of such clinching good runs as on Thursday last and yesterday.

JORROCKS.

THE SITUATION AT KOWEIT.

TURKISH WARSHIP ORDERED TO CLEAR OUT.

Letters from Koweit, dated December 9th, received at Lahore state that there was much excitement and anxiety there after the arrival of the Turkish corvette Zuhaf (in reality a wooden-hulled gun vessel of 12 1-2 knots nominal speed and armed with four 4.7 Krupps) having on Board Syed Rejeb, the Nakeeb or religious head of Busreh, along with the Wali of Busreh's brother, bringing with them a telegraphed message from Constantinople to the Sheikh Mubarouk. This telegram made proposals to the Sheikh involving his submission, with an alternative threat of deposition. They tried their best with the Sheikh; but he was obdurate, and two days later H. M. S. Sphinx, arrived. What followed, or is alleged at Koweit itself to have followed, is interesting in view of the official dementi reported to be issued through the British Embassy at Constantinople. The Sphinx, it is said, brought a message from Constantinople admitting the independence of Mubarouk and that he was personally under the protection of the English Government and the Captain of the Pomone lying off Koweit, at once communicated this intelligence to the Nakeeb and the Wali's brother and ordered them, as they had no further concern with the Sheikh, to clear out at once with their warship, otherwise he might have to open fire on her. Next day he added that the Sheikh Mubarouk had no reply to give to the Constantinople proposals and advised them to sail at once. Consequently, the Zuhaf sailed before sunrise of the following morning and the Sphinx followed her out of the creek and then went back to Bushire. People at Koweit have a firm belief that the British Government has given orders to the Squadron that, "If the least movement is seen on the part of the Turks, they (the English warships) are permitted to bombard them with their cannon." During the five days previous to this settlement the people of Koweit had been making ready for war. Shops were being closed since the 7th and most of the inhabitants were being set to help in the preparation of defences. By the Sheikh's order trenches were dug along the outskirts of the town and six bugalows (sailing boats) were got ready to bring all cannon from the men of war. If the Turks make no movement, says the correspondent, everything will be smoothed down; but otherwise there will certainly be a great war.

MR. DALLAS' COMPANY IN "FLORADORA."

There was an excellent house at the Novelty Theatre on Saturday evening when Mr. Dallas' Company presented "Floradora." The piece is not new to Bombay, but it was received quite as enthusiastically as some of the plays which have been presented during Mr. Dallas' stay for the first time in this city. Most of the numbers were vociferously applauded, and some of them had to be repeated twice and thrice before the audience were satisfied.

Mr. H. Dallas took the part of the grotesque phrenologist, Professor Tweedlepunch. His acting loses none of its attraction as the days wear on. Every part he undertakes he imbues with infinite wit, and he has proved during the present season that he is a comedian to the finger tips. His acting on Saturday was exceedingly farcical.

Mr. Harry Godwin as Cyrus Gilfain was highly appreciated. He has worked extremely hard throughout the last fortnight, and the general success of the performances has been due in no small measure to his efforts. The roles of Lord Abercoed and Arthur Donegal were carried out by Messrs. P. Carlton, and Percival Knight. Both artistes did themselves full justice, and especially as regards their songs.

One of the features of the performance was the well-known number, "Tell me, pretty maiden, are there any more at home like you?" In this song Messrs. T. W. Ritter Riley, H. Eversleigh, and D. Munro collaborated to great effect with Miss Jessie Campbell, Miss C. Fitzgerald, and Miss Ellen Featherstone. They were thrice recalled. Miss Nellie Curtis who took the part of Angela Gilfain sang with grace and ability throughout, but she was especially successful in her whistling song, and she also was loudly encored.

The music in the hands of Mr. G. Trimnell was again much appreciated, and the scenery was as effective as ever. Owing to the continued indisposition of Mrs. Dallas "The Only Way" will not be played by Mr. Henry Dallas' Company to-night. "H. M. S. Irresponsible" proved such a decided success on Friday last that it is to be repeated to-night and to-morrow (the last night of the Company). "What happened to Jones?" a farcical comedy which enjoyed a very long run in England, is to be played, followed by a variety concert introducing all the members of the Company in old favourites and new songs. Ticket-holders for the "Only Way" may retain their seats for "H.M.S. Irresponsible," or have their money refunded on application to Messrs. Soundy and Company.

NOTES FROM NAGPORE.

MISSIONS AND MALARIA.

Our Nagpore correspondent writing on Thursday says:—An important conference of missionaries belonging to the United Free Church of Scotland was held at Nagpore. About fifty Missionaries from Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Rajputana and the Central Provinces were present, besides delegates from Scotland. The members of the conference were received by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Mrs. Fraser at a garden party. Two meetings of the conference were held daily to discuss questions connected with educational, evangelistic and zenana work and the native church. Probably the most interesting and important subjects discussed were "Industrial Work" and "The training of Orphans." The United Free Church has taken on itself a serious responsibility in connection with the large number of Famine orphans it has received recently and their training is a matter of no small difficulty.

A public meeting was held on the evening of Sunday, the 29th December, in the Public Rooms, Nagpur, presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, Chief Commissioner C. P. There was a large gathering, the hall containing as many as could possibly get inside. Mr. Fraser delivered a speech in which he said it was a pleasure to him to welcome here the missionaries, who have come for the purpose of meeting an conference and to hear all about the progress of Christian Work in these parts. Mr. Fraser made a few appropriate remarks on Missionary Work and then introduced the Revd. Dr. Husband, C.I.E. of Rajputana, who delivered an address of great power, suggestive reminiscent and full of wisdom and experience. He recalled the many religious improvements that had taken place in Rajputana since the foundation of the Mission there, and related the history of Missionary Work in that very conservative state as well as the progress of Church work made during the past few years. The audience listened with intense interest to his eloquent exposition of what missionaries have been doing to convert the heathen in that part of India.

The Revd. J. Russell of Madras spoke of the marked improvement he noticed amongst students of that Presidency who are receiving a good training in the study of the Bible. He related incidents and anecdotes showing the happy influence which a sound education on religious principles is exercising upon the lives of native students in Madras all of which were very interesting to hear. The third speaker was a Reverend gentleman from Dundee, who spoke of the very remarkable progress of the Bible among all nations and said that though this was a manifest and encouraging proof of the progress of Christianity through missionary agency, yet there were many other discouragements to their work which they earnestly hoped to overcome by their own exertions as well as by the co operation of Christianmen and women.

At the Malarial Convention which opened at Nagpore on the 27th December the first few days were devoted to practial work in the Laboratory of the Central Jail where Major Buchanan, the Superintendent, has a large collection of malarial mosquitoes and thousands of the anopheles variet were shown. Dr. Stephens and Dr. Christopher, the members of the Royal Society Malarial Commission were present.

On the 2nd instant there was a public meeting in the public rooms when the President, Colonel Scott Reid I.M.S. delivered an opening address and Major Buchanan I. M. S. gave a lecture on "Investigations in Malaria in India" illustrated by the Magic Lantern. On the following day papers were read and demonstrations given in the Laboratory. Captain Lamb I.M.S. from the Parel Laboratary, will give a lecture this evening on "Snake poisons and antivenene" in the Public Rooms. The following is a list of those who were present at the Convention:—

Royal Society Commission—Dr. Stephens and Dr. Christopher. Allahabad Commission—Captain James I. M. S. N. W. Provinces—Captain Birdwood I. M. S. Mathura, Punjab—Captain Heard I. M. S. Gurdaspur, Bengal—Captain Rogers I. M. S. Dy. Sany. Comr. Calcutta. Central India—Lieutenant Colonel G. D. Bourke I.M.S., P. M. O Mhow District, and Major Roberts I. M. S. Indore. Madras—Major Grant I.M.S. Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Madras. Berars—Major Roe I. M. S. Amarsoti, Poona—Assistant Surgeon Baracha, Sasoon Hospital, Bombay—Mr. Aitken Dr. Powell, Captain T. Jackson I. M. S. Captain Lamb, I. M. S. and Captain Liston I. M. S. Colonel Scott Reid I. M. S. A. M. O. C. P. Nagpur, Central Provinces—Lieutenant Colonel Quayle I. M. S. Nagpore. Major A. Buchanan I. M. S. Nagpore Lt.-Col. McKay I.M.S., Jubbulpore. Captain Sutherland I.M.S., Sangor. Major Hendley I.M.S., Hoshangabad Captain Chapman I.M.S., Saipore, Captain Rainier I.M.S., Chanda, and Major Banatwala I.M.S., Kandwa. The President of the convention is Col. Scott Reid I.M.S., A. M. O. C. Province Nagpore and the Secretary is Major A. Buchanan I.M.S., Nagpore.

It has been stated that the Government of India has decided to increase the facilities open to Native Chiefs, nobles and high officials in Native States for the obtainment of sporting arms and ammunition. Hitherto delay and inconvenience have been caused by the rule that every separate purchase must be specially sanctioned by the Political Officer. In future Political Officers will be empowered to grant licenses to dealers in British India to send to Native States arms and ammunition of every kind whether for personal use or for sale in the Native States. The power thus conferred upon Political Officers does not extend to certain rifles which are not intended for sporting purposes (excluding those of the 303 bore and of the 450 and 577 bores of the Martini-Henry and Snider patterns), magazine pistols (namely those of the Mauser, Bergmann, Borchardt and Colt patterns), bullet ammunition for the foregoing arms, and military stores of any kind except gunpowder.

CLOSING OF THE LISTS.

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BOMBAY

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on Sunday last, says:—The Christmas parliamentary recess is being employed by the supporters and opponents of the Tariff Bill in endeavours to forecast the prospects of the Bill in the Reichstag. It is believed that there are about 200 deputies who on principle are in favour of the Bill, and about 110 who are against it. The committee to which the Bill has been referred accordingly consists of 20 supporters and 8 opponents of the measure. The organ of the Agrarian League, however, is convinced that of the majority there are at least 15 or 16 who will decline to accept the Bill unless the duties on foreign grain are still further raised. In fact, there are, according to the estimate, only 12 or 13 members of the committee who would accept the tariff with the duties on grain which the Government offers. If this appreciation of the attitude of the committee proved correct, and if that attitude corresponded to the sentiments of the whole House, the fate of the Bill would be sealed, since it would be defeated by the united forces of those for whom it does not go far enough, and those for whom it goes too far in the path of protection.

The Clerical "Kolnische Volkszeitung" maintains that the Government must have been prepared for the prospect that a majority of the Reichstag led by the Agrarians will demand a further increase in the duties on grain, and it is convinced that if the Government does not yield the Bill will be rejected, and certainly not have been decided either way. The German Government will consequently not be in a position to give an assurance to Italy and Austria that their commercial interests will be considered in new tariff treaties of long duration; and as Italy makes such an assurance a sine qua non, it is likely that she will give the notice on May 17 next as regards the political treaties, while she will leave it to Germany to give notice, by the end of 1903, as regards the commercial treaty between the two Powers.

The Popolo Romano, a few days ago, refgrring to rumours that an agreement between France and Italy regarding Mediterranean questions had already been arrived at, denied that this was as yet the case, though such an agreement, it said, "would be desirable in the interest of Italy's economic policy; and, if realised, would still leave the basis of Italy's position in the European constellation what it is." At any rate, the well-informed Rome paper admitted the desirability of a Mediterranean Convention with France, and to suppose that Italy could conclude it, when she was signing a new treaty in which France was singled out as the possible enemy, would be to antagonise to an assumption that Bismarck's "re-insurance treaties" were again to be introduced, whereas it is known that the Emperor William, when directly appealed to by the Austrian Emperor, expressed himself against the last renewal of the "re-insurance treaty" with Russia, as being contrary to the loyalty and mutual confidence which ought to exist within the Alliance.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE TRIPOLI QUESTION.—SIGNOR PRINETTI'S SPEECH.

Rome, Dec. 14 (Reuter).—Replying to a question by Signor Guicciardini on the present agitation in Tripoli and on French policy in the Mediterranean, Signor Prinetti, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that France's recent naval demonstration could neither arouse any susceptibility in Italy nor shake the mutual confidence which had become the rule in the relations between the two Governments.

That confidence was all the more complete, so far as Italy was concerned, because the Government of the Republic had, some time ago, taken care to inform the Italian Government that the Anglo-French Convention of March 21, 1899, laid down for France in regard to the region contiguous to the Eastern frontier of French African possessions, and especially to the vilayet of Tripoli, which was a province of the Ottoman Empire, a limit which France did not intend to overstep. The Government of the Republic had also stated that it was just as little a part of its plans to cut the caravan routes from Tripoli to the centre of Africa. Since then the friendly relations between France and Italy had become such as to allow of the two Governments exchanging explanations as frank as they were satisfactory about their interests in the Mediterranean, and these explanations had enabled them to take note of the perfect agreement of their views on a subject which was of a nature to affect their respective positions.

Rome, Dec. 15 (Standard).—The Italian journals state that a very satisfactory impression has been produced by the declarations of Signor Prinetti, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber of Deputies, upon events in Tripoli. The Minister said that the amicable relations between France and Italy had become such that, not only in regard to their respective interests in Africa, it had been possible for the two Governments to enter upon an exchange of satisfactory explanations in regard to their relative interests in the Mediterranean.

Signor Prinetti's speech has, of course, excited much interest in Paris. The Debats remarks:—Signor Prinetti has made a declaration as to Tripoli which will fully reassure those Italians who were disquieted by the Anglo-French Convention of March 21, 1899. That Convention, as is well known, accorded as the Hinterland of Tripoli, and the Italians had feared that our establishment in that part of Africa infringed the present, and especially the ulterior, interests of their country in Tripoli itself. Now Signor Prinetti has testified that the Government of the Republic had been careful to inform the Italian Government that that Convention marked out for France in regard to regions bordering on her African possessions, especially the vilayet of Tripoli, a province of the Ottoman Empire, a limit which she had no intention to exceed, adding that she also had no intention to interfere with the caravan routes of Tripoli to the centre of Africa.

Thus there can no longer be any doubt for the Italians that we in no way threaten the interests which they may have in Tripoli, and that we also have no wish to threaten those which they might hereafter acquire. This point being settled, the chief cause of the misunderstanding which might be apprehended between France and Italy is eliminated. But Signor Prinetti's declarations have not borne solely on this special point. . . . The understanding on all Mediterranean questions means a long insured peace in the Mediterranean. It is, therefore, no exaggeration to say that Signor Prinetti's declarations mark the opening of a new era in Franco-Italian relations, an era which may consist in so close an understanding that we should not be afraid of employing the term alliance if we had not ourselves sometimes twitted foreign Governments with lavishing it without reason in circumstances probably less justified than we should be in the present instance. The Temps, in the same tone, says:—Signor Prinetti's declarations will have a great echo in Europe. If we adapted an old historic phrase it might be said that henceforth "there is no more Mediterranean" to separate France from Italy. It was high time for an accord between the two Latin nations. Hitherto misunderstandings had been craftily kept up by third parties respecting the African shores. Certain Powers had an interest in diverting Italy from other claims which lie deeper at her heart. Towards us and against us Italian susceptibility was charitably turned. There were, indeed, other nations which cherished the subtle hope of augmenting at the proper moment in the Mediterranean if some conflict brought Italy in collision with France, and of playing the always practical role of trois'eme larron. These selfish calculations France quickly recognised and detected. Italy would fain have seen them, but she was long under the rule of a party which did not wish her to see them. That party is dead or all but dead with its chief, and this is a great blessing for Italy, which is consequently more alive than ever.

PRUSSIA AND THE POLES.

The following telegram from St. Petersburg is published in the "Frankfurter Zeitung":—

The St Petersburg newspapers have not recorded the demonstrations of the Polish students before the German Consulate at Warsaw, as the dissemination of news on this subject through the medium of the Press has been prevented by the Government. It appears that the Warsaw Press has also been obliged to pass over the occurrence in silence. From Count von Bulow's last speech in the Reichstag on the subject of the Poles the whole of the passage referring to Russia has been erased by the Russian censorship from the telegram published by the Russian telegraphic agency. In this connection it may be mentioned that the tone of most of the St Petersburg newspapers, especially of the Nationalist journals, such as the "Novoe Vremya" the "Rossia" and the "Sviet," as for some time past been exceedingly hostile to Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times," writing on Dec. 15, says:—

The Polish debate in the Reichstag continues to be the subject of lively discussion in the Press of all political parties. An interesting letter from Posen to the "National Zeitung" expresses the satisfaction of the German population with the speech of Count von Bulow, who, for the first time, had an opportunity of declaring his attitude towards the Polish Question. The Chancellor's declaration that he would take care to prevent the German element from being crushed beneath the wheels is described as extremely opportune and as being entirely in accordance with the necessities of the case. The Polish movement, it is pointed out, is no longer conducted by means of more or less heroic methods of conspiracy.

The classes who now set the political fashion among the Poles and who are the real representatives of Polish life—they are all well-to-do lawyers and doctors, merchants and grocers, speculators in land and building contractors, mechanics and artisans—will take very good care, in Prussia at least, not to play at revolution. . . . The Chancellor's metaphor was well chosen. Irresistibly, like a Juggernaut car, the Slavonic element rolls onward; step by step it conquers the towns and villages of the Prussian East. It is not nowadays political separation by revolutionary methods that is in question, but the quiet, noiseless political and social conquest of these regions.

THE OPERATIONS IN WAZIRISTAN.

THREE columns under Colonels Grey, McCrae and Vivian respectively took part in the operations against the Mahsud Waziris, which concluded on Christmas Eve. The whole force was under the direction of General Doning Commanding Derajat District who had with him Major Malcolm as Brigade Major and Lieutenant Doning as Orderly Officer. Veterinary-Captain Stratton also accompanied the force as Brigade Veterinary Officer. The troops composing the three columns were:—the 1st, 28th, and 29th Punjab Infantry, the 35th and 45th Sikhs, the 38th Dogras, the Southern Waziristan Militia, and two sections of the Guzrat Mountain Battery, with four guns.

Leaving Jnandola on the 19th December, the force marched to a camp on the Raghza, 11-2 miles beyond Gwel Khel. Practically no opposition was met with, though a few snipers fired on the advance guard as they approached the camp. On the following day the march was continued along the Raghza, past the spot where the Mahsuds made such a daring attack on the rear-guard when the earlier counter-raids were carried out, but there was no sign of the tribesmen on this occasion. Turning to the left the force ascended the Pre Nullah, at the head of which lies the village of Faridai. This village was shelled by the guns under Captain Cresswell, and was taken after very slight opposition. A large quantity of "bhoosa" and Indian corn was found, and the 27th Punjab, Infantry captured 27 sheep and killed one Mahsud. The force bivouacked in the village Next day the towers were blown up, the village and such fodder as could not be removed were burned and the troops returned down the nullah and then went up the Shinkai, when was traversed to a mile beyond Kel Khel, the villages on the route being burned and looted. Slight opposition was met with at the junction of the two nullahs, near the village of Amadwan, but there were no casualties among the forces. At the limit of the day's march a column from Sarwekai, with a section of the Guzrat Mountain Battery joined the Jnandola column, and the whole force returned to Kel Khel for the night. At Kel Khel the force was split up into three columns. One of these marched up a nullah towards Waima and Lalezai, and destroyed a few villages without meeting with any opposition to speak of. A second column, however, which proceeded up the Shinkai Nullah, was strongly opposed, and had eleven casualties, all of which with the exception of two, were quite slight wounds. One man, however, was shot in the chest, and another had his arm shattered. . . . The third column was held in reserve to cover return of the other columns to camp, but a foot party was sent out under Captain Thomson, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, and secured a very large quantity of "bhoosa" of fine quality, and of Indian corn.

On December 23rd, the whole force marched back towards "Gwi Khel. A couple of columns with guns were detached en route" to burn some villages in side nullahs, and a few casualties occurred amongst them Captain Cassels, 35th Sikhs, was wounded in the forearm by a Lee-Metford bullet, which was found mushroomed in his sleeve, after passing right through his arm. It was then discovered that a picket of 40 men and one officer had been left behind the main body, and some fears were entertained for their safety, but eventually they joined one of the detached columns. This column was somewhat late in returning to camp, but it was luckily a bright moonlight night and the tribesmen did not follow up with any spirit, or the men of the rear-guard might have had a rather warm time of it. After bivouacking for the night at Gwi Khel the force marched back to Jhandola on the 24th, the last portion of the road being picketed for them by the 1-3rd Gurkhas, the 9th Bombay Infantry, and the Mucree Mountain Battery. There were no casualties on the last day, and the force returned to headquarters after successful raid in good time for Christmas.—"Pioneer."

NATIVE LABOUR ON THE RAND.

The new regulations controlling native labour on the Rand, which have now been published, after many months' consideration, afford many points of interest, being the first instalment of legislative reconstruction under the rule of Lord Milner. While all former legislation was based on the scarcely concealed fact that the native was a slave, the new regulations treat him as a child. From the moment that he voluntarily enters into a contract of service the Government takes charge of him.

Among the chief features of the new regulations are the abolition of flogging for contravention of the Pass Laws; the necessity for all labour agents and compound overseers to obtain a license from the Government, and to carry on work under strict legislation securing the native from coercion and fraud; the absolute prohibition of the supply of liquor to natives under the severest penalties; and the institution of a scheme of passports, whereby the old system of the multiplication of passes is abolished, and passports will be retained by the labourer, instead of by the employer as heretofore. The charge for passports will be borne by the employers of labour. Inspectors of mines will be provided, whose duties will be to guard the interests of the natives and to investigate matters relating to contract and wages from which regulation no one will be allowed exemption. Native ministers and others who are able to pass the educational test will be freed from the necessity of having a passport. There is a remarkable stringency in the penalties against illicit dealers in liquor, imprisonment being no longer optional invariable on conviction.

The Government offers to all natives protection from ill-treatment on the part of their employers, and prohibits native chiefs and headmen from binding their subjects to forced labour. The duration of contracts will not exceed one year except with the approval of the Native Commissioner himself.

DEVOUT Italians are watching with much interest the signs of a rapprochement between the Government and the Vatican. It seems that the Italian Government, influenced by the King, Signor Zanardelli, and Signor Prinetti, are exceedingly anxious for a reconciliation with the Holy Father. It is significant that several Bishops have been lately in communication with the Minister of State, as no priest of rank has been seen in the Ministerial Palace since 1870. Some Italians entertain the hope that at the Pope's jubilee next year the opportunity will be taken to proclaim peace between the temporal and spiritual powers.

A TRANSVAAL LAND SETTLEMENT.

MR. RHODES'S SCHEME.

Mr. Rhodes sends to the "Daily Telegraph" from Assiout, Egypt, a correspondence relative to the settlement of "our people" in South Africa. In doing so Mr. Rhodes says:—It seems to me the time has arrived for the discussion of the future settlement of the country, and these two letters, addressed to the High Commissioner and Mr. Arnold-Forster, give suggestions on the subject.

I would add how strongly I feel that this settlement of our people on the land is the only method by which an assured and lasting peace can be secured to South Africa. We must bear in mind that the prisoners will return with most embittered feelings, and if, as in the past, they remain isolated from us, who at present only occupy the towns and work the mines, there is no chance of our being brought together. The only hope for a change of feeling is the intermixture of the two races on the soil, following the same pursuits, having the same interests, and daily exchanging social intercourse. This is not merely a theory of mine, but a theory which has been subjected to practical experiment, and with the most satisfactory results.

When in Rhodesia, after the troubles connected with the Raid and during the Matabele War, I came to the conclusion that the only chance of a future union of the two races in South Africa would be an effort to get our people on the soil, and in spite of the calumniations of the most extreme section of the Dutch Press I was able to purchase about thirty of the best farms in the Paarl and Stellenbosch districts, and now, after several years, I know that the Dutch on the neighbouring farms are only too pleased that I took that step.

I repudiate at once any intention of ousting the Dutch from the land, but I would point out that after the war is over there is sure to be a large number of farms in the market, as many of the Dutch, on their return, will "trek" to the north, even to Mossamedes, and others will be unable or unwilling to go back to their farms. So I feel that there will be no difficulty as to the acquisition of the land.

In the next place we must be very careful about the class of emigrant. It would be inadvisable to offer farms to soldiers who are inexperience in farming pursuits, and whose lives have been spent in the towns, but I am sure a sufficient number would be forthcoming from the Raguars, Yeomanry, Volunteers, Colonists, and others of a similar class anxious to settle in South Africa. The number we require is so limited that I am confident we shall readily obtain suitable men.

I remember from youth an old saying, when the small owners reclaimed some land in Holland from the seashore, that "the sense of property turns sand into gold." I therefore suggest a clear and clean sale of the land to the emigrants at a low rate of interest, with a sinking fund so that they should have the sense of property. The whole question is so small. In my letter to Mr. Arnold-Forster I put the number of habitable farms in the Transvaal at 7,000, but since then I have had statistic prepared, which show that only about 4,500 situated on the high plateau, are habitable throughout the year, the balance, situated in the low country, being only used in the winter, when the Boers "trek" with their took to them.

I have also referred to the question as to who should pay for the proposed scheme, and I suggest that the expenditure in connection therewith should be made a debt of the Transvaal, which means that the obligation will fall on the much-abused capitalist, and I feel sure he will make no objection. The time is approaching when the amount to be paid by the Transvaal, as a contribution towards the expenses of the war, must be settled. We must remember that this will be the first instance where a Colony will be called upon by the Imperial Government to contribute towards the cost of a war, and it would be unwise to cripple the future of the country by too heavy a burden of debt. I think the Imperial Government might ask for a smaller sum than is generally named as a contribution to the war expenditure, if the Transvaal readily accepted, in addition, an obligation for the emigration loan on the lines suggested, and I believe that the English people would willingly adopt this idea, provided that they feel assured that by spending a large sum on an emigration scheme the South African problem, which has cost them so much, would be for ever settled.

Unless some such plan is carried out, everything points to the difficulties only beginning when the war is over, for we shall remain, as in the past, two distinct races, with divergent ideas and feelings, but with these intensified owing to the animosities that have arisen during the late troubles.

£3,000,000 REQUIRED.

Mr. Rhodes's letter to the High Commissioner has already been published. In his letter to Mr. Arnold-Forster, the right hon. gentleman says:—

As to the cost of starting one Yeoman upon what we might term a dry or pastoral farm, I do not think he could manage on an advance of less than £4,000. He would require, say, 2,000 morgen of dry land for which he would have to pay, say 15s. per morgen that is, £1,500; fifty head of cattle costing about £600; 1,000 sheep at £1,000; and the balance of the £4,000 would be spent in the purchase of a waggon and oxen and the erection of buildings. This sum, I suggest should be advanced on the credit of the Home Government, with a sinking fund, say, of 1 per cent. His money will then cost him about 3 1-2 per cent., and he would eventually become owner of his land. Any sale of his position would have to be subject to the approval of the Migration Board, and, of course, all holders of these farms would be liable to military service, and probably to turn out at least twice a year. If you undertook the obligation of settling 4,000 men, the liability would not exceed eight millions, and you would, of course, make the Transvaal liable for the whole amount spent on such a scheme.

ATTACK ON A BRITISH CAMP IN NIGERIA.

ENEMY REPULSED.

Reuter's Bonny correspondent says that No. 1 column of the expedition against the Aro tribes, consisting of 21 officers and 300 men, left Oguta going eastward on the 3rd December. No. 2 column, consisting of 21 officers and 400 men under Captain Mackenzie, left Ungwana, on the Cross River, on the same day, and occupied Ekoli, the capital of the Adda country, unopposed. No. 3 column, consisting of 21 officers and 400 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, left Akwete on the 1st going north. No. 4 column, consisting of 25 officers and 400 men under Captain Kenniker, concentrated at Utu, on the Cross River, on the 25th November.

On the 28th Nov. a reconnaissance of the Enyong Creek was made in the gunboat Jackdaw and armoured canoes. The enemy were encountered, and their position was shelled and occupied by the troops.

On the 30th Captain Henniker's camp was attacked, but the Aros were repulsed. The Jackdaw's guns did great execution.

The strategic plans arranged for the expedition are working smoothly, and all the European officers are well.

Bonny, Thursday.—According to details received here, the attack by the Aros and Abams on Obegu was made at dawn on November 21. Besides killing eighty friendlies, the insurgent natives burned the rest-house and other Government property. Obegu is fifty miles north of Opobo.—Reuter.

Bonny, Friday.—A report has reached here through native sources that the British troops operating against the Aros have taken Bende and destroyed Arotzuo, and that the enemy are fleeing before the united columns.—Reuter.

TO LORD KITCHENER.

Mr. Harold Begbie sends to the "Times" a fine poetical tribute to Lord Kitchener. Of the four stanzas we quote the third:—

Your shield is unburred of dishonour, disgrace has not tarnished your spear,
With a foe that sits loose to Observance you have fought like a great cheralier,
You have wrestled with Cunning and Baseness as Drake with the Flower of Spain,
As Edward met Philip at Crossy you have fought with the thieves of the slain;
And Europe has snarled in her kennel, the dogs of our breeding have howled,
And the hand that has succoured their women your pitiless foe has befouled—
But England, the land that you look to, whose purpose, whose mission, is yours,
Goes on to the end with your banners—her faith in her Soldier endures.

On Dec. 18 Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., and the other members of the deputation to America reached Dublin. A citizen committee, headed by the Lord Mayor, had made preparations for giving them a welcome home on an elaborate scale, and they were met on the arrival of the evening mail train from Cork by a large crowd with bands and banners. A torchlight procession was formed outside the Kingsbridge terminus, and Mr. Redmond and his friends, on alighting from the train, were met by the Lord Major and many others of their colleagues. They were conducted to one of the Lord Mayor's carriages and a start was then made for the Mansion House, on the steps of which addresses were presented and speeches delivered.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRUCE-HAMILTON'S SUCCESSES.

GOVERNMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

CAPTURE OF KRITZINGER.

(From the Mail papers of Dec. 13 to 20.)

Lord Kitchener has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, Friday, December 13 (9 a.m.).—Further details of General Bruce-Hamilton's operations, December 10, show that when on Spion Kop, fifteen miles to the east of Bethel, with Rawlinson's column on December 9, Boer laager was located at Trichardfontein.

They were joined same afternoon by columns under Colonel Wing and Colonel E. C. Williams, and, starting at 6 p.m., marched by long detour of over thirty miles, and completely surprised laager at dawn, December 10.

Seventeen waggons, 160 rifles, and some 4,000 cattle were captured.

Prisoners, as reported, were ridden down in open by the three columns, who pursued about seven miles, in spite of tired condition. All troops behaved with great dash. Williams and Wing had marched seven miles to join Hamilton on the afternoon of December 9, and total distance covered by these columns, including pursuit, was fifty-one miles in twenty-four hours, of which thirty at night.

The War Office publishes the following despatch from Lord Kitchener to the Secretary of State for War:—Pretoria, Friday, December 13 (10-45 p.m.).—Following received from General Bruce-Hamilton, dated Ermelo, 7 p.m., to-day:—

After long march last night with Rawlinson, Wing, and Williams surprised Piet Viljoen's laager at dawn to-day at Witkrans, twenty-five miles north-west of this place.

Killed 16, captured 70 armed prisoners. Many others wounded were left in farms.

Also recaptured ons of Benson's guns (the other having been destroyed) and a few carts and cattle.

MacKenzie, co-operating from the north, took 6 prisoners and 200 cattle. Prisoners belonged to Beyers, Kemp and Blandfontein commando, and include Field-Cornets Badenhorst and Swanepool.

"The gun was in good order, and we used it against retreating enemy. The columns have now covered over fifty miles in twenty-four hours for the second time within a week, and require rest."

THE GOVERNMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Secretary of State for War has despatched the following telegram to Lord Kitchener:—

Please convey the hearty congratulations of His Majesty's Government to General Bruce Hamilton on his brilliant achievements.

HOW GROBELAAR WAS SURPRISED.

Durban, Friday Evening.—Some further details of Major-General Bruce-Hamilton's fine work in the Ermelo and Bethel Districts have just been received here. They show that the General effected a junction with Colonel Rawlinson's column at a point to the east of Bethel. He then ordered a concentration of all the mounted troops within reach. In pursuance of these orders the columns under Colonels Wing and Williams made a forced march, arriving east of Bethel on Monday night.

The combined force started immediately for their objective, which proved to be Grobelaar's laager, which had been located at Trichardfontein thirty miles from the starting place. Under the skilful guidance of burghers familiar with the country to be traversed, the columns made their way quickly through the darkness for several hours, and then made a flank movement. Just before dawn the columns spread out and took up positions encircling the enemy's laager, which it was known contained not fewer than 400 men. With the opening light of day our men opened fire upon the enemy, and instantly the greatest confusion prevailed in the laager, which, it was evident, had been taken completely by surprise. Some of our opening volleys were directed upon the enemy's horses with the result that when the frightened burghers dashed madly to get away they found many of their animals dead or wounded on the ground. The bulk of the commando, however, somehow found mounts and galloped furiously away, closely followed by our troopers. The chase was maintained for about seven miles, and many burghers were fairly ridden down and captured. Commandant Grobelaar was amongst the fugitives, and being well mounted succeeded in escaping, but he had a very narrow shave, and our horses he been dead beat. Grobelaar and all his men would have been captured. Most of our men had ridden fifty-four miles in twenty-four hours, so that their condition was not surprising.

On counting up the "bag" Major-General Bruce-Hamilton found that he had killed seven of the enemy, wounded a number, and taken no fewer than 131 prisoners. The laager and its contents were taken entire, the spoil including 4,000 cattle, 160 rifles, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Some Boer families found in the laager have been sent down to Standerton. After the fight and pursuit, Major-General Bruce-Hamilton thanked his troops for the splendid work which had yielded such important results.—News.

GENERAL BOTHA REPORTED WOUNDED.

Nkandula (Zululand), December 5 (delayed by Censor).—It is reported that in a recent action near Luneberg, General Louis Botha was severely wounded, being shot through the left leg below the knee. He is stated to have escaped capture only by crawling into the bush. His present whereabouts are unknown even by his own followers.

In the action in question eighty prisoners were taken by our column.

CAPTURE OF KRITZINGER.

A CAPE COLONY DE WET.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener has been received at the War Office:—

Balfast, Tuesday, December 17, 2.25 p.m.—General French reports that Commandant Kritzinger has been captured while attempting to cross the blockhouse line near Hanover Road. He was severely wounded.

Capetown, Tuesday.—Commandant Kritzinger, with a small commando, attempted to break through the line of blockhouses near Hanover Road last night. The enemy suffered severely in the attempt. Kritzinger himself and his two adjutants were taken prisoners, and many Boers are known to have been severely wounded. Eighty horses were killed or captured.—Reuter.

KRITZINGER'S CAREER.

There is some uncertainty as to Commandant Kritzinger's origin. He is believed by many people to be the son of British subjects residing near Grahamstown. But although a young man, probably not more than thirty, he is said to have resided for some time previous to the war in the Orange Free State. Consequently it is not clear (says a writer in the "Times") whether he can now be treated as a rebel, for even though his parents may have been colonial Dutch he is probably closely related by blood ties with the Orange River Colony, and has resided with them long enough to satisfy the easy qualifications for burgher rights which existed under the Republican Government.

Kritzinger first came into prominence in the autumn of 1900 as one of Christian De Wet's trusted lieutenants in pressing the guerilla warfare. He was entrusted with a command, consisting for the most part of Colonial rebels, of the preliminary invasion into the midland districts of Cape Colony, simultaneously with Hertzog and Brand's invasion of the western districts. The object of this invasion was to pave the way for De Wet's grand onslaught. How this invasion failed is now a matter of history, but ever since that date Kritzinger has, with a following that has varied in strength from 800 to ten men, carried on a campaign in the northern districts of Cape Colony and the southern stretches of the Orange River Colony. No commandant has been more skilful in crossing and re-crossing the Orange River. All through the late South African winter he successfully evaded the combinations which were organised by Colonel Haig to suppress him and his confederates, Lotter, Scheepers, and Malan, and, as is shown by the proclamation, a translation of which recently appeared in these columns, he considered himself in command of the whole of the guerillas in the Cape Colony, and took upon himself the authority of representing the interests of the late Orange Free State in districts which he claimed to have re-annexed.

On June 2 Kritzinger eluded Colonel Gorringe's pursuit, and captured and looted Jamestown. On June 15 he had penetrated as far south as Uradock, and on the 20th he surprised the camp of the Midland Mounted Rifles at Wanstelkloof, and inflicted considerable loss upon that body. At the beginning of August he announced his intention of shooting all natives in British employ, whether armed or unarmed. On August 15 he was reported to have been driven north across the Orange River by Colonel Gorringe; but on Sept. 20, in trying to force his way back again, he rushed the camp of Lovat's Scouts, and killed Colonel Murray, but failed to effect his object. From that time he has been little heard of.

CAPTURE OF COMMANDANT BADENHORST.

The following telegram from Lord Kitchener has been received at the War Office:—

PRETORIA, Sunday, December 15, 8.20 a.m.—Colonel Colenbrander reports capture of Commandant Badenhorst and [illegible] Staats at Starkontein, the result of the combined operations of his own and Colonel Dawkins's columns in the Waterberg.

The effect of this important capture will be good.

Pretoria, Sunday.—A further result of the operation of Colonel Dawkins's columns in the Northern Transvaal has been the capture of Commandant Badenhorst with two of his adjutants, and the laager of Commandant Larose, all of Beyers' command, and ten other prisoners, including Adjutant Devos, who was sent by General Botha from Ermelo with remounts.—Reuter.

COLENBRANDER'S SUCCESS.

Durban, Monday.—Along with Badenhorst were captured four adjutants, including De Vos, who was mainly instrumental in supplying Botha's commandos with remounts from Piet Relief when the Boer headquarters were there.—Central News.

BADENHORST'S PREVIOUS ESCAPE.

The capture of Commandant Badenhorst is a fitting reward of Colonel Colenbrander's operations in the north-western Transvaal. Since last October Colenbrander has been on the Boer Commandant's track. On October 15 Colonel Colenbrander occupied Sand River Poort, which was the key to the surrounding country. At that very moment Commandant Badenhorst, unaware of the British being in the neighbourhood, was riding leisurely with his commando with the express intention of himself occupying the Poort and holding it pending the return of Beyers, with whom he was co-operating.

The Boer leader first, became aware that he was too late (says the "Standard" correspondent) when his advance guard came into contact with Colonel Colenbrander's picquets. He then halted, hoping, no doubt, that the British force would prefer to stay where it was rather than descend to the open, so that, with Beyers' 250 added to his total force of 400, he would have the Scouts in a trap. Badenhorst reckoned, however without his man. Colonel Badenhorst determined to give Badenhorst no pause. He accordingly did what Badenhorst imagined would be the last thing he would do—attacked next morning, and so furiously that the Boers immediately gave way, having got them on the run. Colonel Colenbrander never gave them time to plan a stand. As fast as parties of the enemy turned round and attempted to check the pursuit, the Scouts were upon them, daringly outflanking and pressing them close, with the result that the enemy's fire was uncertain and wild—so much so, that not one of the British force was hit during a pursuit of nineteen miles. At the end of it, so many of the Scouts' horses, enfeebled by the hard work they had previously undergone, began to fall out, that it was deemed inadvisable to go farther, and the Boers got away out of range. The affair had been so successfully carried out, and the enemy so demoralised, that many of the commando scattered with the result that Colonel Colenbrander, in ranging the country, picked up thirty-nine more prisoners, making fifty-four altogether, whom he [illegible] able to hand over at Warmbaths.

DELAREY'S MEN DISCUSS SURRENDER.

Delarey's commandants, with a number of their men, have held a meeting in the Lichtenburg district to discuss the general situation. The "Standard's" correspondent says that some of the ex-burghers expressed the view that it might be judicious to surrender, on condition that the British Government should undertake to rebuild the farmhouses. Delarey, however, assured them that they need entertain no such hope; the British would now accept nothing short of unconditional surrender. The meeting dispersed without arriving at any decision. It is understood that another conference will be held shortly.

On this point the "Morning Post's" correspondent says:—It is rumoured that the Boers in the field in the Transvaal are discussing the advisability of surrendering. Definite statements have been received to the effect that Delarey's men are urging their leader to try to make terms.

FIFTEEN BOERS TAKEN: MAJOR GOUGH WOUNDED.

Durban, Monday Evening.—Late on Saturday night General Spens rounded up a farm near Bethel and surprised and captured fifteen Boers.

Major Gough, who commanded the force ambushed at Doornkop Drift, but who has now a command under General Bruce Hamilton, has been severely wounded in the arm.

The military authorities and the Press here are jubilant over General Bruce Hamilton's recent successes, and especially over the recovery of Benson gun.—Central News.

LAST WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

Lord Kitchener has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, Monday, Dec. 16 (4.35 p.m.).—For past week columns report:—31 Boers killed, 7 wounded, 372 prisoners, 43 surrenders.

Also 930 rifles, 17,090 rounds S.A.A., 155 wagons, 1,900 horses, and 12,250 cattle captured. These include all separately reported.

(Since May 1st Lord Kitchener has reported 14,137 Boers hors de combat. To this must be added for this year's total fully 7,000 Boers accounted for between January 1 and April 30.)

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

Respecting the general situation Lord Kitchener telegraphs as follows from Pretoria, under Tuesday's date:—

Under cover of General B. Hamilton's operations in Eastern Transvaal, the South African Constabulary have pushed further east, and are establishing a post at a new line on Oliphant's River, Steenkoolspruit to Waterval River on South. This line is being rapidly strengthened.

WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

Lord Methuen is operating with Colonel Kekewich to the west of Klerksdorp. The blockhouses from Klerksdorp have been completed to Ventersdorp, and will be continued thence to Naauwpoort.

ORANGE COLONY.

To the north-east of Orange River Colony General Elliot's columns are operating near Lindley, in conjunction with Wisburg columns. To the south of Bloemfontein, General C. Knox's columns are approaching the Thaba N'chu line.

Party of Boers from Philippolis has crossed to the south of Orange River, near Zand Drift.

25,000 MORE MEN NEEDED.

A military correspondent in South Africa sends to the "Times" some comments on the present situation. The troops (says the correspondent) are frequently spoken of as being stale. That is not so. They are in splendid condition. Of course they would be glad to get home, but they have not lost their fighting zest in the slightest degree, and they are now thoroughly well trained and seasoned. As for the numerical adequacy of the force out here, it must be borne in mind that large deductions have to be made from the aggregate figures on paper for the sick list, for men on the voyage out and home, for the different administrative services, commissarial remounts, railways, etc. Reinforcement up to, say 25,000 men would unquestionably be of immense value, if only to render the last stage of this war more rapid and complete.

The Boers who still keep the field, some 8,000 or 10,000 men, probably are, it must be said, for the most part in just as good condition as our own troops. They two are seasoned soldiers. They get plenty of supplies from the Kaffir kraals and from the inaccessible part, of the country. The Kaffir kraals also serve them for remount depots, and for each Boer you can count two Kaffirs, who even when not armed are most useful auxiliaries, and as each Boer has two or three ponies, you must estimate the enemy for fighting purposes as an army of 20,000 exceedingly mobile troops knowing every inch of the country and first-rate fighting men.

The Boers are still led to believe that European intervention is imminent, that England is tiring of the war, and that they have only to hold out long enough in order to weary us into surrender. They are not desperate men in the sense that they are fighting against what they believe to be overwhelming odds, or waging a warfare which they know to be useless. On the contrary, they are fighting to win and are still convinced that they will win.

THE CAPTURE OF COMMANDANT KRITZINGER.

Middelburg, Wednesday.—Kritzinger with a hundred and fifty followers, mostly rebels, crossed the Orange into cape Colony near Colesberg on Sunday.

On the following day he attempted to cross the De Aar-Naauwpoort railway between Hanover and Tafbosch, making west. The blockhouses opened a heavy fire, and Kritzinger and five others were wounded and captured. The Boer force was led by Kritzinger, Louis Wessels Jacobus Wessels, and Gordon Fraser. It left Bisculfontein on the 16th, and on the approach of Colonel Doran's column, which captured one Hollander and wounded another made off in a south-westerly direction. Kritzinger was wounded in the arm and body.—Reuter.

A Brussels telegram to the "Standard" says the capture of General Kritzinger is considered in Boer circles as the greatest loss since Cronje's surrender.

JOHANNESBURG STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENED.

Johannesburg, Tuesday.—The Stock Exchange was reopened to-day. The market was strong.—Reuter.

FARMERS SENTENCED.

Oudtshoorn, Wednesday.—Sentences on fourteen farmers for failing to report the presence of the enemy or to bring in foodstuffs have been promulgated here. Twelve of the accused were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with fines of £50 and two to six months' imprisonment with fines of £200 and £100 respectively. Two other men found guilty of taking up arms against the British were sentenced each to a year's imprisonment.—Reuter.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE BOMBAY WHEAT CROP.

The following preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop for the season of 1901-1902 has been issued by the Bombay Agricultural Department. The (Estimates are up to the December).—

Information incomplete. Sowings continue where irrigation available. Area expected to exceed last two years' low figure, but is will still be greatly below average.

Gujarat.—Area 115,000 acres; 45 per cent of average of corresponding forecastr of past 10 years. In Panch Mahals practically no sowings made. Decrease elsewhere due to absence of late rains. Sowings continue where irrigation possible, but their progress checked owing to damage done to seeds sown and seedlings by rats. Condition of crop poor in north somewhat better towards south.

Gujarat States.—Reported area 193,000 acres; three-fourths of average. No report from Mahi Kantha with 35,000 acres. Decrease general and due to deficiency of moisture. Sowings continue in Kathiawar. Crop in Cutch irrigated and in good condition; in Kathiawar and Southern States fair; elsewhere withering. Damage by rats and locusts reported from Baroda.

Deccan.—Information incomplete. No report from Dindori with 60,000 acres. Reported area 274,000 acres; half of average but exceeding last year's area. Rain for sowing generally sufficient except in the east. Crop fairly good in Khandesh, Nasik and Satara and in irrigated lands. Elsewhere dry-crop suffering through deficiency of moisture. Damage by rats reported from two talukas in Khandesh and disease from one of Sholapur.

Deccan States.—12,000 acres. Rain for sowing timely. Damage by disease and insects reported from three States; elsewhere crop fair.

Karnatak.—Area 193,000 acres; 30 per cent. below average. Information incomplete. Sowing rains favourable except in parts of Bijapur where crop withering; elsewhere condition of crop fair. More rain needed everywhere. Damage by insects reported from two talukas of Bijapur, one of Dharwar and one of Belgaum.

Karnatak States.—70,000 acres; 23 per cent. below average. Rain for sowing deficient in Miraj and Sangli; elsewhere fairly good. Crop fair to middling. Damage by insects reported from Mudhol.

Sind.—Area 424,000 acres or about average. Sowings in progress in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier; but area unlikely to increase to any large extent owing to early fall of the Indus and consequent diminutition in soaked area. Crop good in Larkhana and Upper Sind Frontier; fair elsewhere

...OSSIP OF THE WEEK.

...LONDON, Dec. 20.

King ... week in which ... has many inter... on June 26 that ... succeeded to the ... Queen Victoria dis... ...ack. Forty years ... naval review took ... ...the longest reign; ... the Royal House, ...ning of the Duke of ... In politics the ... Corn Laws in ... the resignation of ... the Reform Bill, ... predicted retire... ...Coronation will be ... which the King ... two Salisbury ... which the Rosebery ...

... round Corona... it that Richard ... were crowned. ... fourth corona... ...are, too, more ... Henry VI. was murdered, and Richard III. deposed Edward V. The Friday preceding Coronation Day next year will be the anniversary of the death of William IV., but the day will have a greater interest in that it is the birthday of the Victorian Era in 1837. The Prince of Wales will be keeping his birthday when the preparations for the Coronation ceremony are in full swing, and little Prince Edward, whose Coronation some of us may live to see, will reach the dignified age of seven when the excursion trains begin to run into London.

The great historic events of which the almanac will remind us as Coronation Day draws near are chiefly happy ones. It was in June that the foundations of our liberty were laid in Magna Charta, and in the same month Charles Stuart was defeated by Cromwell at Naseby, closing, as Professor Gardiner has said a chapter in English history. The same month witnessed, in 1832, the passing of the first Reform Bill through Parliament; so that June has been a notable month in our domestic story. It has been notable, too, in modern times for two of the most far-reaching events in our foreign relations. In June the first coalition was formed against France, and Lord Howe's glorious First of June is as familiar to the calendars as Christmas Day. The war which lost the American Colonies to England, began, too, in this month. Next June will find John Bull and Uncle Sam hand in hand in Westminster Abbey, hailing together the coming of King Edward, and it is fitting that it should be so, for it was Jane which saw the darkest hour between the two great nations which speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke.

The distribution of the Nobel fortune has begun. There has rarely been anything so strange in the history of the disposal of wealth as the tribute of dynamite to the peace of the world. The inventor of dynamite, predoxical as it may seem, may yet prove to have been one of the best friends of peace. Every penny of Mr. Nobel's vast fortune may be traced back to a trifling incident in a day's work—to a leakage of nitro-glycerine from a cask. It was one of those trifles destined to affect the history not only of one man but of nations. The nitro-glycerine mixed with the siliceous sand of the packing, and that day Mr. Nobel invented dynamite. For years he made the deadly explosive known to men, and then, dying a peaceful death, he laid his vast fortune on the altar of humanity. He believed that large inherited fortune serve chiefly to promote the degeneration of man, and he disapproved even of children inheriting more from their parents than is necessary to fit them for the service of mankind.

So it came about that the great dynamite fortune was handed over to the dreamers. Mr. Nobel divided it into five parts—three to the men who made the most important discoveries or improvements in natural philosophy, chemistry, and medicine, one for the author who produced the best book of an idealist character, and one for him who did most to promote peace among the nations. The Peace Prize was left in the hands of the Norwegian Parliament, which elected a committee of five to deal with it, and various Swedish authorities were entrusted with the rest. Last week the world's benefactors received their reward, and it is pleasant to find that the Peace Prize has been distributed between M. Henri Dunant (the poverty-stricken founder of the Red Cross Society) and M. Frederic Passy.

It was M. Dunant's terrible description of the sufferings of the wounded at Solferino, where 300,000 men fought desperately for fifteen hours, which led to a convention at Geneva on February 9, 1863, and the day may be considered the birthday of the Red Cross, which has now become sadly too familiar on battlefields by land and sea. Fourteen Governments were represented in the convention at which the Society came into formal being, and at a second conference twelve men signed the International Treaty which the world knows as the Geneva Convention. So that the man who invented the weapon which has created untold sufferings in war has been the means of comforting the old age of the man who has spent his life in softening war's effects. Professor Hoff, who receives the prize for chemistry, has great faith in the possibility of curing consumption, and has at this moment patients under special treatment which he believes will bring about their complete recovery. If so, he may win the prize again next year.

Mr. George Wade, the sculptor who is carving a statue of King Edward for Madras, is a self-taught man in art, who has risen rapidly to high distinction. His work embracing the ideal and the actual, has won him the recognition of many public men and authorities, and the King has already a splendid specimen of his sculpture in the bust of the Duke of Clarence, which Mr. Wade was commissioned to do some years ago. Madras, which is to have his new statue of the King, has already his representation of Sir Arthur Havelock, its old Governor, and Ceylon has a colossal statue of Queen Victoria by the same sculptor. It was Mr. Wade who carved Sir John Macdonald in stone for the memorial, in Montreal, and St. Paul's Cathedral has a statue of the great Canadian Premier from the same chisel.

Mr. Wade's work, indeed, may almost be said to follow the flag. India has numerous examples of it in public places, including a fine figure of a native Indian Judge, and Canada has his portrait of Lord Strathcona. Mr. Wade has perpetuated in stone the memory of the Cameron Highlanders who fell in Egypt, and other soldier-heroes who fell at Dargai. Chelsea Hospital has another example of his sculpture in a fine figure of Sir Patrick Grant, and Aldershot has another in the portrait of Sir Charles Fraser, V.C. Paderewski has been among his sitters, and he has chiselled busts and statues of Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Connaught, and other public men. Chicago has a street fountain which came from the studio in Fulham-road which King Edward visited the other other day, and Mr. Wade, in the fourteen years since he first exhibited his work, has established an imperial and international reputation.

Most people would be puzzled, no doubt, by the appearance of the Peaky Blinder in Friday's "Birmingham News." The time has passed away, happily, when he was a familiar institution, but his *type* still lingers in the Midland capital. Peaky Blinder is the Hooligan of Mr. Chamberlain's city, and Mr. Chamberlain was thanking of him, no doubt, when, as a young man, he stood up at the Edgbaston Debating Society and quoted Cromwell and Kossuth against John Bright, saying that the nation must be always prepared for war because the world was one gigantic New Inkleys. The New Inkleys comprised the worst slums in Birmingham, and decent life in them was made impossible by the army of Peaky Blinders, who infested the district. Even to-day, the police go about in two in the haunts of the strange creatures whom Nature intended to be brutes instead of men.

Only years of toil can bring the home of the Peaky Blinder back within the pale of civilization. A clergy, man, whose work lies in the heart of the districts spent his last Christmas Eve picking up drunken boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and an ex-soldier, who is now a policeman, has asserted that he would rather ride in a charge a thousand times than go down some of the courts inhabited by the Peaky Blinders. A local newspaper has spoken of the parish as blackest England, and the description hardly seems extravagant when one reads that 9,000 people live in 1,800 houses; that "men, women, and children sleep huddled together in courts and gutters"; that the streets ring at all hours of the night with the shrieking, howling, and cursing of women vainly trying to sleep on the pavement; where fourteen people died of sheer starvation in one winter.

THE PANNA CASE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE MAHARAJA.

At the sitting of the Panna Commission, on Tuesday, the examination-in-chief of His Highness the Maharaja was continued, and occupied the day. He stated, in reply to questions from Mr. Colvin:—

Ashruf Ali, the Kotwal of Panna, came to me on the 26th before I started for the Rani Bagh, and told me that the Rao Ranis had got the meat and vomit with them. I said that they could keep it if they liked. Sri Nath was not then present. I was then satisfied that the cause of death was "lapath," and so did not trouble about these things. On the 27th, Sri Nath did not come to me in the morning or at midday. If he came he must have done so in the evening, which was his usual time for coming. On the 27th June Ikramullah told me that the Doctor had the day before written a report. The report which he wrote was ordered to be added to the Durbar file. I did not know at the time that the report had been antedated. On the 24th June I had sent Badri Nath, Bajpai, Rao Anant Singh and Rao Pirthipal Singh into inquire into the death of the Rao Raja. The "rukkar" appointing these people a committee was signed on the 27th. I first decided to make a written record of the enquiry into the death of the Rao Raja on the 26th, when I started with my clerks for the Rani Bagh. The first papers of this file were written that night, when the depositions were recorded. I entrusted the task preparing this record to the Committee, with Ikramullah as writer. I never dreamed the Rani Bagh people would go back on their statements until I learned that they had made charges of poison before the Agency Surgeon. It is not a fact that a larger number of people was decided on by me as a committee of enquiry. I afterwards learned that the officials had had a discussion as to who should sign that record. I did not hear that it was suggested after a complaint had been made to the Agency Surgeon that a fourth member had been asked to sign the depositions on the ground that he was present at the Rani Bagh. I heard afterwards from the members of the committee that Thakur Pershad, Ikramullah, and Ram Nath had been asked at various times to sign the papers. I was not present at each discussion of the committee. I believe that Thakur Pershad signed the record. I heard this from the committee men, but I did not personally see the record.

On the 29th June, I did not go to the Rani Bagh as alleged by the Rao Ranis. On the 28th June I went to see the Rao Ranis. I went every day as it is the custom in times of mourning. I should have stayed at the Rani Bagh altogether, but as my mother, aunts, and sisters were there, I contented myself with paying daily visits. I did not refer to the visit of the Agency Surgeon when I went there. As far as I recollect I heard on the 27th hat the Agency Surgeon was coming. I did not imagine that the Ranis would make any complaint to him. I imagined that he was coming in consequence of the letters of the Rao Raja, of which Banu Gopal had made mention. As I considered that the Ranis had no complaint to make I did not refer to the Agency Surgeon's visit. Sri Nath's statement that I sent for him on the evening of the 28th and told him to stick to his report, when examined by the Agency Surgeon, is false. I had no reason to believe that Sri Nath would go back on his report. No threat or compulsion was used to make him write his report. Ikramullah said that Sri Nath was quite satisfied to give it. On the 30th June I learned that the Rao Ranis had made a complaint. The news was spread all over the town. Sri Nath did not in my presence ask to change his report. Ikramullah on the 6th or 7th came with the first report and said that Sri Nath wanted to change it, and ascribe death to sunstroke or poison. I told Ikramullah that if Sri Nath wished, he could change his report. I did not see Sri Nath on the 29th before he deposed before the Agency Surgeon. His statement is false in which he says that he came to me after his visit to the Agency Surgeon and said that he would have to instruct his compounders to support his false statement that he had had two prescriptions made up for the Rao Raja. I did not send for the compounders to the palace. I did not see the new report on the day on which Sri Nath wrote it. The Committee would see it. I saw the old report that day. I consulted the members of the Committee and others about what was to be done, after the departure of the Agency Surgeon. The numbers varied from time to time, but the real committee consisted of the three members. On the 30th June, I called together the committee and said that the Rao Ranis had complained to the Agency Surgeon, though they had made their statements to me very willingly, so what was to be done? The opinion of the committee was that the depositions recorded should be signed by the committee and that a file should be prepared. I then left. After this there was not much discussion in my presence about the preparation of a file. In this interval Manley came with his Penal Code. He came on the 4th July, and putting his Penal Code in front of me said I had done very wrong in getting these people to sign the record and had got them into a fix. He also asked me why I had not arrested Lachmi Pershad and Accha Lal. I said there was no proof of any offence against these accused, and so I could not arrest them. As regards the signatures I said "Why should these people get into trouble what harm had they done?" He replied; "Ouff! You understand nothing." After the 4th July I did not take part in any deliberations about the preparation of the record. I deny Ikramullah's statement that in open Durbar I said that Lachmi Pershad and Accha Lal, if arrested, would implicate Rani Kamal Kuer. I got Captain Beville's letter announcing his arrival at Panna on the 7th or 8th June.

Whenever anyone suggested the arrest of Lachmi Pershad and Accha Lal, I always said, show me what proof there is against these men, and Thakur Pershad's statement that for someone in my presence said that these men if arrested would implicate the Rani Kamal Kuer. The proceedings connected with the preparation of the record were completed on the 30th June or 1st July. On the 12th July, the Political Agent sent for the record and I sent it. To my knowledge the statements of the Rani's servants which are recorded were taken out of the file before it was despatched. They were taken out as the members of the committee said that the people who had made these statements had gone back on them, and were making allegations of poison. They considered these statements as useless and recommended their removal. This was accordingly done. I do not know in detail all the facts connected with this record, and cannot say that the papers were taken out and rewritten. On that day I learned from the Committee that dates had been altered. This was told me on my return from my visit to the Political Agent.

The statement by Jugal Karan Kandi, that Accha Lal came and said that he had Shamba concealed in this house and wanted to know what was to be done with him, is false. I also deny that I sent word to Rao Anant Singh not to search too hard for Shamba or that I told Accha Lal to send off Shamba on a riding camel to Bareta; or that I told Thakur Pershad to tell Accha Lal to sacrifice himself for the State; or that I told Karam Kandi, when he was arrested, not to speak of private matters.

When I ascended the "gaddi" gave the Rao Raja the title of Rao Raja. Prior to this he was only known as Diwan. I also gave him a Jagir, of Rs. 4,000 yearly in addition to his allowance of Rs. 8,000. I carried out the marriage of his daughter, and settled a village on her. Up to the time of Fida Ali's case I was on good terms with the Rao Raja. I then had suspicions that he had been sending anonymous petitions about me in connection with the case of Harnam Singh. When the Hon'ble Mr. Bayle came to Paona in January 1901 he told me that in connection with Harnam Singh's case, the orders of Government were that Khan Bahadur Taherak Hussian was never to be allowed into my State, and that I was to have no dealings with Fida Ali. He also told me that Government suspected me and for that reason none of the customary celebrations connected with the visit of the A, G.G, were allowed to take place. I had no suspicion against the Rao Raja, beyond that which I have mentioned above. When I heard that a cook from my kitchen had cooked meat for the Rao Raja I was, of course, frightened. When I told the Rao Ranis not to take the body of their husband to Nowgong and prepared the Durbar file I was of course, frightened. What I feared was that as the Government of India was angry with me over the case of Harnam Singh, that if a fresh case were to arise it would be the source of fresh trouble to my State. I did not act with any criminal wish to conceal an offence but simply to prevent fresh trouble falling on my State and to escape further trouble with the Government of India. I feared that some "bhari lizam" (serious charge) might be brought against me. I feared that I might be charged with neglecting my duty and not protecting these widows. I also feared that a false charge might be brought against me. When Captain Beville made a note that I was uncomfortable when he talked of Sri Nath and dropped the subject, what happened was that I got very angry at the mention of this man's name, and feared that if I spoke of him to the P. A. I might say something which would be considered impertinent. My wrath was caused by the thought of the false charge Sri Nath had brought against me of forcing him to give a false certificate. Captain Beville, so far as I remember, did not on the 13th tell me when I went to see him what Sri Nath's statement to him had been. I deny the statement contained in the Rao Rani's letter of the 1st July, 1901, to the P. A. to the effect that I was troubling them every day and punishing their men, and telling them not to say anything about the case. I never gave orders that the people at the Rani Bagh were not to have communication with outsiders. I did not surround the Rani Bagh with soldiers and guards. My mother and sister were there and there were sentries there as their escort.

I gave the pocket book to Thakur Pershad after the departure of the P. A. from Panna, on the 15th, 17th or 18th July.

To Mr. Chamier: I gave the three items of Rs. 1,500, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 covered by my "mygnas" to Thakur Pershad. I do not know why these entries were altered in the Treasury accounts. Dr. Sri Nath on the 3rd or 4th July mentioned to me for the first time that Accha Lal had taken strychnia from the hospital.

I did not introduce bogus parents for Kama Kuer. I did not send for Aman Singh and Tulsia. I heard of them from my foster-mother, who told me that she knew who were Kamal Kuer's parents, as she belonged to the same village as that in which they lived. I am certain that Kamal Kuer is the daughter of Thakur parents. Many persons were the Rao Raja's enemies. I can name Fida Ali, Tabaruk Hussian, Pirthipal Singh and Anant Singh. People generally feared him as he was a bad tempered man, and people feared that if he got any power he would use it harshly.

I sent for Pandit Pirthi Nath, pleader of Cawnpore. He reached Panna the same day as the Political Agent. I sent for him in consequence of the complaint made by the Rao Ranis, as I wanted his advice as to what was to be done. It was commonly said in the town that the Rao Ranis were accusing me and Kamal Kuer. I heard of Hira Lal Kumar's arrival at Panna, I never saw this man. I never sent for him. I did not ever authorise Pandit Pirthi Nath or any other person to speak to Mr. Kumar on my behalf.

The Rao Raja sent me a letter about Rani Kamal Kuer's marriage, which I got at Shahpur. He said he had heard rumours of a contemplated marriage, but was glad to hear from Badri Nath that I had no such intention, and he highly praised me, and said that he never believed I proposed doing any such thing, but now he was more convinced than ever. I got this letter about ten days before I got back to Panna. I wrote back saying that I had no intentions of a marriage, and that none such was possible. I explain entries in the pocket book I gave to Thakur Pershad as follows:

1. "Let poison not be proved." I did not believe that any case of poison existed, and I wanted Thakur Pershad to look after the case before the Political Agent. I did not tell him how to act. The Rao Ranis had gone to Nowgong at this time.

2. "Do not let the Sahib make a report on suspicion." I knew that the P. A. would have to submit a report to Indore, and I did not wish him to make a report based on suspicion.

4. "No one should be allowed to mix with the people in the garden," meant that I did not want the people belonged to the Rao Ranis to mix with the "Amlahs" at Nowgong, and so get in with them, and carry on a false case of poisoning.

5 "Bhitar ka maddhe puri safai rahe" referred to Kamal Kuer, and that she was to be saved from the false imputation made against her and that no reflections on her caste should be made.

6. "Lady Curzon's letter of thanks should not be stopped." I had got a letter over Mrs. Beville's signature thanking me for Kamal Kuer's subscription, and stating that one would follow in Lady Curzon's name. This was the one I wished not to be stopped.

7. "Bhitar ke bare men wirasat ke rokh ke tahuri hukum na jane ho." This was a reference to Captain Beville's remark in which he said that he did not consider that any son of Kamal Kuer would be allowed to succeed to the "gaddi." I considered that a child born of a "gandhara" marriage would be legitimate. I never heard of any such marriage in my family; I read of it in the Sashtras.

The Commission adjourned to the 2nd January.

FROM THE FRONTIER CAPITAL.

The Peshawar correspondent of the "Pioneer," writes:—The Peshawar week overflowed into the week after, and to those that are fond of cricket, perhaps the most interesting event of all was the cricket match played on the 16th and 17th Dec. between Peshawar and a Punjab Frontier Force team. The result spoke volumes for the abstemiousness of the latter-day officer. After a week of dissipation such as Peshawar only knows once a year, it would not have been strange if every batsman, his eye not very clear, and his hand a bit shaky, had gone out for a duck; but as a matter of fact the scoring of both sides was very heavy. There was more than one innings of a century, and the two available days were not enough to decide the match. It had to be left a draw on Tuesday evening, Peshawar having batted all Monday and the innings of the visitors being still incomplete when stumps were drawn on Tuesday.

In fact the ladies have suffered more from the week than the men, for it brought with it quite an epidemic among them of severe colds and touches of fever, all doubtless due to the treacherous mists that fall unawares over the race-course and the polo ground at quite an early hour in the evening, so early in fact that feet get wet on damp grass, and chill strikes into the bones, long before the last chukker is played or the last race run. Besides bringing wraps, ladies should really bring goloshes along with them, to these entertainments and put them on promptly each polo or gymkhana evening at 4-45 p. m.

Christmas here is never very gay. We are too near to Lahore not to be considerably affected by the greater attractions of the Lahore week, and Peshawar has been appreciably emptier than usual for the past few days. This in a way has its advantages. People are thrown more upon themselves and less upon society at large, and spend more old-fashioned, more really English, Christmases. The children in the place, at any rate, must have enjoyed themselves enormously, the past few days having been to them nothing short of a liberal education in Christmas tress. Mrs. Startford-Collins giving a delightful Christmas tree party on the 18th, and other ladies doing the same on other days. On the 3rd January, Mrs. Deane is giving a party of the same kind to all the regiment and departmental children in Peshawar.

On Christmas Eve there was a paper chase, the scent being laid from the Dhobis' Ghat and finishing up on the racecourse. A very fair field turned out for it and had an excellent run. The hunting has been very fairly successful lately, especially last Thursday, when there was a run of fully thirty minutes, marred by only one on two slight checks, Captain Tarte has, however, had very bad luck during the past week with some of the hounds. They have started an epidemic of ophthalmia, and six of them had to be shot straight away. This is a serious handicap to successful hunting and also falls rather heavily on the finances of the P. V. H.

On the 28th, a pagal Gymkhana was held on the recreation-ground. Mr. Elijee of the South Wales Borderers who has taken Mr. Neivill's place as Secretary of the races arranged a quite amusing programme. There was the usual animal race, which came almost at the end of the programme. And among the crowd of natives watching the tamasha from a respectful distance Major So-and-so's pet duck and the goose that Mrs. Some-one-else had spared at Christmas caused almost as much entertainment with their long drawn-out struggles with the servants in charge of them as they did afterwards when the actual race began. There was a ladies' driving competition won, to graceful style, by Mrs. Thompson, a ladies riding competition won by Miss Yelding, and a race in which the lady added up a sum in housekeeping and a man galloped off with the answer. One of the said sums is said to have concerned the price of peacocks' eggs and it is believed that the fair housekeeper to whom it was given failed to see the catch. The prizes, which were very handsome, were most kindly given away by Mrs. Deane at the end of the afternoon.

The Christmas holidays are now practically over, and most of the garrison will be fairly busy throughout the coming week. The Khyber Moveable Column is to be turned out to-morrow for practice and there are to be a few days of local manœuvres at the end of the week. Our next dissipation will be "Patience," several performances of which are promised for the week after.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AWARDS.

At a meeting of the Norwegian Storthing on Dec. 10, the Nobel Committee of the House announced that the Alfred Nobel Peace Prize for 1901 of 150,000 kronen had been equally divided between MM. Henri Dunant and Frederic Passy.

Before the bestowal of the prize the President of the Storthing made a speech in which, after dwelling on the Norwegian people's love of peace, he referred to Alfred Nobel, the founder of the prize, who, he said, set such high value upon the great tasks of civilization, especially upon work for the advancement of fraternity and peace among nations. After M. Lovland, the Minister of Public Works, who is President of the Nobel Committee, had announced the award, the President of the Storthing expressed the wish that what had that day taken place might encourage the peoples, and above all the National Assemblies, to promote by loyal co-operation peace and arbitration between nations.

The ceremony of distributing the four Nobel Prizes took place at 7 o'clock the same evening befor a distinguished audience, among whom were the Crown Prince and the other members of the Royal Family now at Stockholm. Each prize was of the value of 209,000 francs (£8,320). The prize for medicine was awarded to Dr. Emil Adolf Behring, of Halle, the prize for chemistry to Professor Jacobus Hendrikus van's Hoff, of Berlin the prize for physics to Professor Wilhelm Konrad Rontgen of Munich, and the prize for literature to Monsieur Sully-Prudhomme. All the prize-winners were present with the exception of M. Prudhomme, who is ill. His prize was handed to the French Minister.

COST OF THE CORONATION.

WHAT WILL THE COMMONS VOTE?

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S PROBLEM.

The arrangements for the Coronation are being disclosed step by step, like the plot of a novel, and as each fresh phase is entered on public interest increases, and it is useless to disguise the fact that there will soon be but one absorbing topic of conversation. The latest development is the reference from the Court of Claims of certain petitions, which it allows, to the Executive Committee, if that body thinks the duties attaching to them may be conveniently performed, and this strengthens the opinion already expressed in these columns as to the Coronation Feast and the probability that the whole ceremony will be on a somewhat modest scale. Yet there are many who wish that the Feast, an ancient and formerly considered most essential part of a Coronation, may be revived, but without the quaint performances which would at the present time furnish cheap material for the comic papers. The arrangements depend partly upon the King's wishes on the subject and partly on the extent to which the House of Commons will gratify those wishes. Mr. Balfour was asked early last session what the cost of the Coronation would be by an Irish member, who also wished to know if Ireland would contribute towards the expense, and, if so, would some of the money be spent in that country. Mr. Balfour declared his utter ignorance of the subject, and the matter dropped. However, the Executive Committee was appointed soon afterwards, and its constitution promises that when it really sets to work it will perform its duties in a business-like manner, and we shall be spared the quarrels which inevitably arose under the old plan of leaving the arrangements in the Abbey to the Earl Marshal and everything else to the Lord Chamberlain. The Duke of Norfolk is at its head, and it includes Lord Esher, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir Kenelm Digby, Lord Farquhar, Mr. Almeric Fitzroy, to guarantee that the heraldic portions of the ceremony will be correctly arranged, Sir Edward Bradford, Chief Commissioner of Police, and representatives of the Foreign Office, together with Major-General Sir Henry Ewart and Rear Admiral Fawkes, to supply the necessary naval and military experience.

The Committee have met two or three times to settle methods of procedure, and may, after the Court of Claims has concluded its work, sit once before Christmas. But nothing serious can be attempted until the new year. At the commencement of the Parliamentary Session the House of Commons will be asked to vote a sum of money for the Coronation expenses, and it is according to the amount allowed that the Committee will shape its plans; but the shadow of the war which hangs over everything and the prospect of another twopence added to the Income-tax will probably curb the liberality of the Commons, with the result that the precedents of the last two Coronations will be followed rather than that of George IV.—the most magnificent ceremony ever witnessed in England. Queen Victoria's Coronation cost £69,421 1s. 10d., and William the Fourth's £42,208 3s. 9d.—a startling drop from the amount of £243,000 spent on George IV. It is interesting to learn the details of this immense sum, and fortunately the return of the different heads has been preserved as a Parliamentary Paper. It commences with the Lord Steward's account of £25,184 9s. 8d. for the banquet; then follows the sum of £1,11,172 9s. 10d. spent by the Lord Chamberlain for the cost of the furniture and decoration of Westminster Hall and the Abbey, and the fees and dresses of persons attending, as well as for furnishing the Regalia. The Master of the horse bought a charger for the Champion for the odd sum of £218 15s. 6d., and the Master of the Robes' bill for furnishing the King with his robes etc., was £24,704 8s. 10d. Westminster Hall and the Abbey were fitted with huge platforms which cost £50,337 9s. 1d., and the Secretary to the Great Chamberlain incurred expenses amounting to £3,500. Then follow hire of theatres, £3,504 15s.; medals supplied by the Master of the Mint, £4,770 5s. 4d.; the Earl Marshal's Department, £2,500, and £3,000 towards the publication of the ceremony; Deputy Earl Marshal's fee, £300; expense of police, £231 18s. 10d.; door-keepers at the House of Lords, £173 2s. 6d.; and the strangest item of the account, Messrs. Rundall and Bridge, for snuffboxes for Foreign Ministers, £3,205 15s. The return concludes with the modest sum of £254 7s. 7d. for the Pursuivants and Heralds in Scotland. A few accounts still remained unpaid amounting to about £1,000. The sum originally voted by Parliament was £100,000, and the balance was made up by appropriating £138,232 9s. 2d. from the money received from France under the Treaty of 1815.

In this interesting paper no mention is made of the cost of the great exhibition of fireworks in Hyde Park, under the care of Sir William Congreve, inventor of the rocket bearing his name, nor of the air balloon in which the Mr. Green alluded to by Charles Dickens in his description of Vauxhall Gardens ascended from the Green Park. Neither does it say what amount was expended for the triumphal car, drawn by two elephants, which a contemporary account describes as being "as large as life and caparisoned after the Eastern manner, with a young woman dressed as a slave seated on the back of each, and affecting to guide the animals with an iron rod." The machine was constructed on a large raft and towed up and down the Serpentine by four boats manned with watermen dressed in blue uniforms.

Before Queen Victoria's Coronation there were many appeals made to the Government, in Parliament and also from public meetings, stating that the scale proposed was unworthy of the dignity of the occasion, and would give disappointment to the people, but the lengthening of the route which gave many thousands an opportunity of seeing the Queen and the procession more than made up for the splendour which was lost by the omission of the feast; and Lord Melbourne stated that in addition to the fact that the pageant and its necessary accompaniments would tend to create ridicule, the fatigue would be more than her Majesty would be able to undergo. From the data before us we may, therefore, assume that even if rigid economy be exercised the expenses of the forthcoming Coronation will not be less than the last. Some items will certainly show an increase, such as the cost of fitting up the Abbey, undertaken by , for which a similar amount to that spent on the last occasion will not suffice, considering the great increase in the cost of material and labour, and the Lord Chamberlain's Department will not be satisfied with £14,000, nor the Earl Marshal with £1,500. But £5,000 may be saved if the unseemly scramble for medals is abandoned, and if no fireworks are provided a saving of about £2 000 may be effected. It is also impossible with the present enormous population to open the theatres free, as was done in 1838, but even if such a course were practicable, £3,100, which included the monster fair in Hyde Park, would not go very far.

The fact that two sovereigns instead of one will be crowned naturally causes a greater outlay. It has not, however, always been the practice to crown the King and Queen together. History records the reverse, and from the reign of William the Conqueror to George I. no less than fifteen Queens were crowned after their consorts or not at all, and there cannot be a sadder commentary on the splendid pageant alluded to above, on which money flowed like water, than Queen Caroline's attempt to assert her right to be crowned with George IV. It was against the advice of her lawyers, who tried to persuade her not to go to the Abbey, as her formal protest, supported, as it was, by all the eloquence of Henry Brougham, was sufficient to manifest her right. But she went, and adopted the undignified method of trying every door of the Abbey and being rejected.

She felt the crushing nature of this disappointment, and although she made an effort—a vain one—to induce the Archbishop of Canterbury to crown her a day or two afterwards, the disappointment broke her heart, and she died a week later.

A problem very difficult to solve is the consideration of what can be done by the Government, beyond the procession and illumination of public buildings, to give the day that complexion of a public holiday which precedent suggests is necessary. A fair, as in 1838, seems more childish to us than it did to our ancestors, and fireworks have not the novelty they possessed sixty years ago. After all the chief thing is to choose a route for the procession by which the largest number of people can view the historic progress of our King and Queen.

THE COLOMBIAN REVOLUTION.

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF THE BRITISH SAILORS.

A telegram from Colon states that the British cruiser Tribune with Dr. Alban, the Military Governor, on board has returned there from Boca-del Toro. Dr. Alban says that too much importance has been attached to the incidents at the latter place. The trouble with the Tribune's men was due to the Colombians implicated and the sailors being unable to understand each other. The matter was amicably settled at a conference between Captain Galloway of the Tribune, the foreign Consuls at Boca del Toro, and Dr. Alban. The latter declares that all the Jamaicians imprisoned at Boca del Toro when the Government forces drove the Liberals from the Old Bank were men who had been found in arms against the Government. They have all since been released.

According to a later telegram, a Colombian soldier who bayonetted the steward of H. M. S. Tribune at Boca del Toro has been brought to Colon, and will be imprisoned at Panama for 30 days. Many British claims for damages sustained at Boca del Toro and elsewhere are being presented to the Government.

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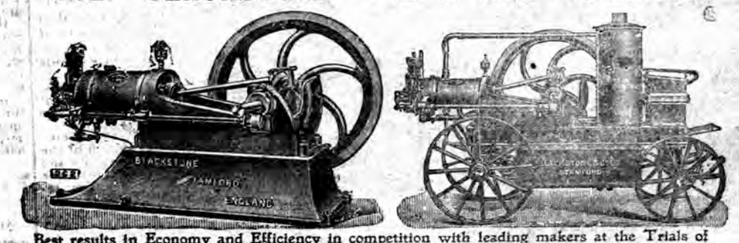

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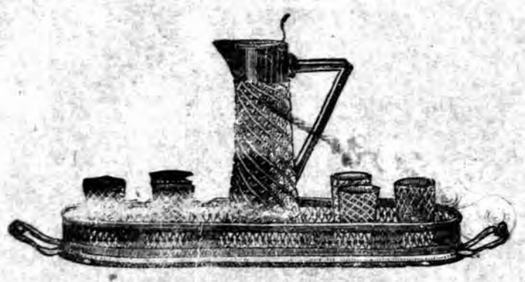

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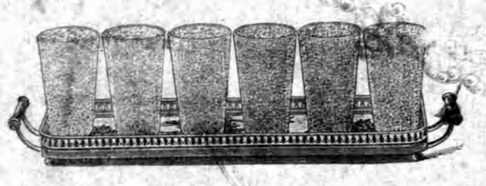

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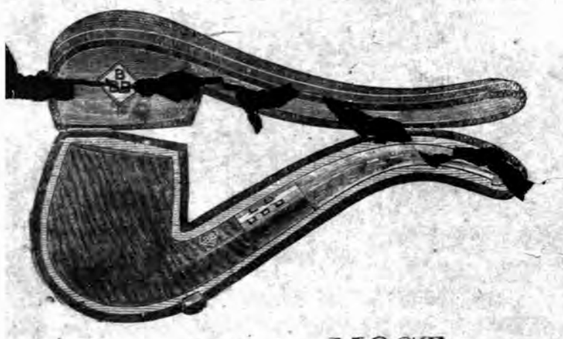

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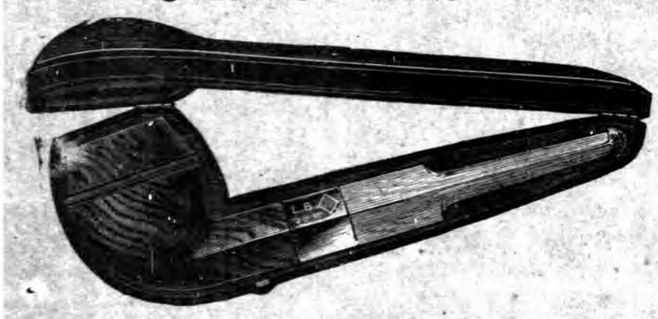

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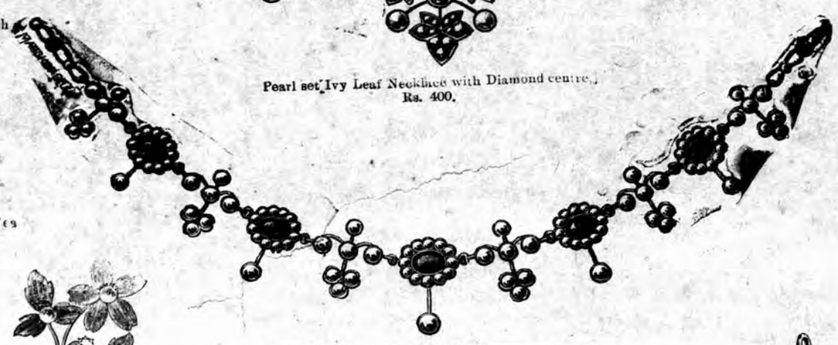

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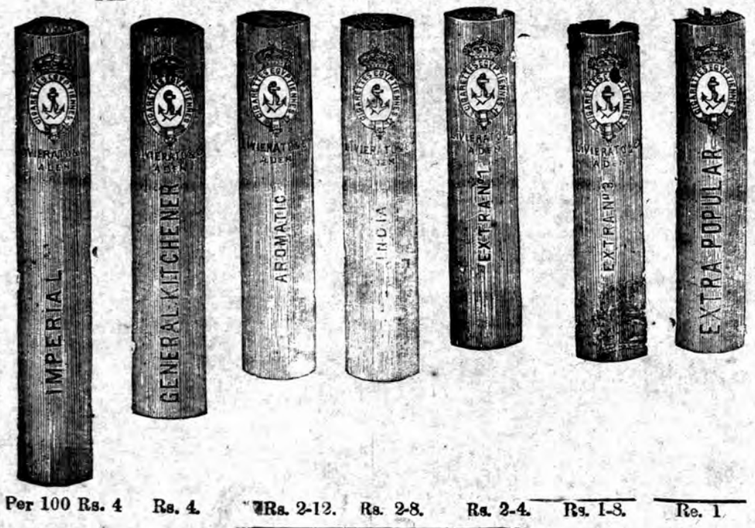

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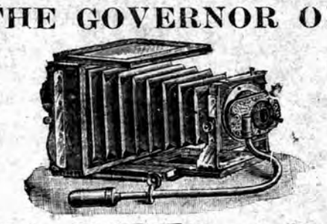

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